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House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LARSEN of Washington).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
February 10, 2020.

I hereby appoint the Honorable RICK LARSEN to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 7, 2020, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 1:50 p.m.

RECOGNIZING NORTH CAROLINA SENATOR TOM MCINNIS, CITIZEN OF THE YEAR

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, North Carolina State Senator Tom McInnis of Rockingham has been named "Citizen of the Year" by the Richmond Community College Foundation, and I rise to comment on this well-deserved honor for my friend. Tom is an alumnus of RCC, and I know this distinction is meaningful to him.

I was privileged to serve with Tom in the North Carolina Senate and have worked closely with him to learn and

serve the needs of Richmond County in the time leading to and since my election in the House. That experience deepened my appreciation for Tom's love for Rockingham and Hamlet and the rest of Richmond County and his personal force in advocating for the needs and advancement of his people—and I mean everybody.

The citizenship award specifically recognizes Tom's effort and success in promoting workforce training for rural North Carolina. And Tom has devoted much of his adult life to improving educational opportunity, especially.

Tom grew up on a Richmond County farm. He put himself through school and started multiple businesses. In 1983, he founded Iron Horse Auction Company, which, in 2013, was named one of the top 10 auction companies in the United States. He was elected to the North Carolina Auctioneers Association Hall of Fame in 1994.

Tom's public life began with 8 years' service on the Richmond County Board of Education. Tom is now in his third term in the Senate, where he serves as chairman of the Transportation Committee.

Tom played a key role in securing funding for workforce training at Richmond Community College, including programs for truck driver training and electrical linemen. Since just the fall of 2016, the trucking program has graduated 50 new drivers into the workforce with highly marketable skills. The lineman program started last fall and already has a waitlist.

Tom will never forget his rural roots, and his people will never forget his hard work and service on their behalf. I am proud to call him a colleague, mentor, and friend.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: Loving God, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

As we meditate on all the blessing of life, we especially pray for the blessing of peace in our lives and in our world.

May Your special blessings be upon the Members of this assembly as they return from a weekend in their home districts. Give them wisdom and charity, that they might work together for the common good.

May all that is done this day in the people's House be for Your greater honor and glory.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House her approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from New York (Mr. ROSE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. ROSE of New York led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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H979

CIVILITY IN CONGRESS

(Mrs. DINGELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, it is a fresh week in Washington. Last week, division infected this Capitol, both sides, Republicans and Democrats.

The State of the Union is supposed to be a time of coming together as Americans, coming together to improve jobs, healthcare, the environment, and the lives of hardworking men and women, seniors, and their families.

On Friday, I couldn't wait to get home. I went home and spent time with people in my district.

People donned costumes in the Michigan Law Enforcement Polar Plunge for Special Olympics. I didn't jump, but I laughed.

The University of Michigan won a hard-fought game against Michigan State. Yes, go Blue. And now, we come together as one Michigan.

We had serious, important conversations about the division in this country and how we must come together.

As we work on the people's business this week, I hope we remember we can disagree agreeably and respect others' opinions and the need to listen to each other and understand different perspectives. We are all Americans.

CONGRATULATING THOMAS MAY

(Mr. WESTERMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Mr. Thomas May on receiving the University of Arkansas System President's Medal for Service.

This award is given by the school's president and cabinet to recognize those who have committed to helping the UA System through their time, knowledge, and philanthropy.

Tommy May has long been a resident of the Fourth Congressional District and was previously the president and CEO of Simmons Bank. Mr. May is also the only person in Arkansas history to have served as both chairman of the board and acting president of the University of Arkansas System.

His contributions to the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences and the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff have led to growth, development, and successes at both institutions.

Mr. May is a dedicated leader, and his service shows how much wise stewardship can accomplish in the lives of others. Tommy has been an inspiration to many as he continues to serve others and make a difference in many lives, all while dealing with ALS in his own life.

I take this time to congratulate Tommy May once again on this tremendous honor and thank him for his tremendous courage and service to our district and our State.

CELEBRATING MARGIE GARVIN

(Mr. ROSE of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ROSE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today during Black History Month to celebrate a remarkable woman and a fierce advocate for Staten Island's African American community, Ms. Margie Garvin.

Sadly, Margie's unyielding commitment to increasing voter awareness was spurred by her own experience with racism after she moved to Staten Island's Park Hill Houses in 1979. When Margie went to borough hall to try to update her voter registration a man there mockingly told Margie: "You people don't vote."

"Well, if my people don't vote," she said, "where can I go get some voter registration forms?"

Ever since, she has been an unstoppable force on Staten Island, registering voters and getting people out to the polls.

In between election days, she is out there in the community, demanding better playgrounds for kids, holding her elected officials accountable, cooking meals for seniors, and so much more.

I ask my colleagues to join me in celebrating Ms. Margie Garvin, who is on the ground in the community, putting in the hard work to make New York City's Staten Island and the United States of America a better place.

RECOGNIZING PUBLIC SERVICE OF CARMEN GUTIERREZ

(Mr. HURD of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HURD of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the tremendous public service of Mrs. Carmen Gutierrez.

Carmen has served for 5 years as my Del Rio district representative, delivering the gold standard in constituent services to the people of Terrell, Val Verde, Kinney, and Uvalde Counties.

Carmen was born and raised in Texas and has made it her life's work to give back to her community. Before working for my office, Carmen served as district equipment superintendent at the Texas Department of Transportation, becoming the first female in history to serve in that role.

Carmen has played an integral role in her community and is beloved by those who call her friend and neighbor. When you walk through Del Rio, everyone knows her name.

At the end of February, Carmen will retire from public service. It is a retirement that is well earned: scores of constituent cases closed, hundreds of lives touched, and now a loving family eagerly awaits more time with Carmen.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Carmen on her distinguished career and upcoming retirement.

ILLUMINATING THE LEGACY OF CURT FLOOD

(Mr. CLAY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, this Black History Month, I ask my colleagues to join efforts to illuminate the legacy of a true American hero, the late Major League Baseball All-Star center fielder Curt Flood.

In addition to 12 stellar seasons with the St. Louis Cardinals, Curt Flood struck a blow for dignity and civil rights by challenging a rule which allowed players to be traded against their will.

He noted in his refusal: "After 12 years in the major leagues, I do not feel I am a piece of property to be bought and sold irrespective of my wishes. I believe that any system which produces that result violates my basic rights as a citizen and is inconsistent with the laws of the United States."

My great friend Congressman TRONE and I are asking Members to join in a letter supporting the induction of Curt Flood into the Baseball Hall of Fame.

Flood's struggles might have ended his career, but he blazed a trail for the rights enjoyed by players today. It is this type of leadership and lasting contribution we recognize this Black History Month.

RECOGNIZING PAUL GRASSEY

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Paul Grassey, who received the French Legion of Honor by the Consul General of France on January 28 for his role in liberating France during World War II.

During the war, Paul flew B-24 bombers for the Eighth Air Force in 13 missions. After the war, Mr. Grassey returned to Savannah and became heavily involved with the Mighty Eighth Air Force Museum, helping to educate people in the area about the Eighth Air Force's role in the war.

Paul gives tours at the museum and often goes into local schools to talk about the importance of World War II and freeing Europe from Nazi Germany.

In 2013, Paul wrote a book outlining his story before, during, and after the war while discussing the six pillars of having good character: trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, fairness, caring, and citizenship.

The French Legion of Honor is the highest military honor in France, and I could not be more proud that the Consul General has awarded it to Mr. Grassey of the First Congressional District of Georgia.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Mr. Grassey on his award. I thank him for

his experience, knowledge, and passion with people of all ages in Savannah.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHERMAN). Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 3:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 13 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1533

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SCHRADER) at 3 o'clock and 33 minutes p.m.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Miss Kaitlyn Roberts, one of his secretaries.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES (HBCUs) HOMELAND SECURITY PARTNERSHIPS ACT

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1494) to strengthen partnerships between historically Black colleges and universities and minority-serving institutions and the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1494

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) Homeland Security Partnerships Act”.

SEC. 2. DEPARTMENT-WIDE STRATEGY FOR ENHANCED PARTNERSHIPS WITH HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES AND MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTIONS.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary for Strategy, Policy, and Plans of the Department, shall—

(1) issue a Department-wide strategy to enhance partnerships with historically Black colleges and universities and minority-serving institutions that includes yearly goals,

including goals related to improving recruitment and hiring, research and development, and acquisition opportunities at such institutions, through fiscal year 2025; and

(2) require the head of each component of the Department to—

(A) not later than 150 days after the date of the issuance under paragraph (1) of the Department-wide strategy, develop a component-specific action plan to implement such strategy;

(B) monitor progress on such implementation; and

(C) not later than one year after the date of such issuance, report to the Secretary regarding progress on such implementation.

SEC. 3. ENHANCEMENT OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIPS.

The Secretary shall seek to enhance partnerships with historically Black colleges and universities and minority-serving institutions with respect to administering the research and development activities of the Department by, among other things—

(1) encouraging the participation of such colleges, universities, and institutions in the research, development, testing, and evaluation programs and activities of the Department;

(2) facilitating partnerships between such colleges, universities, and institutions and private sector stakeholders, national laboratories, and other academic institutions in areas important to homeland security, including cybersecurity, emergency management, and counterterrorism; and

(3) distributing funds through Science and Technology Directorate grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts to such colleges, universities, and institutions for enhancements in areas important to homeland security, including cybersecurity, emergency management, and counterterrorism.

SEC. 4. CAREER OPPORTUNITIES PARTNERSHIPS.

Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, acting through the Chief Human Capital Officer of the Department, shall make available to historically Black colleges and universities and minority-serving institutions a current list of internship, fellowship, scholarship, and recruitment opportunities within the Department for students and recent graduates of such colleges, universities, and institutions.

SEC. 5. ACQUISITION PARTNERSHIPS.

Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, acting through the Chief Procurement Officer of the Department, shall—

(1) identify how to increase the participation of historically Black colleges and universities and minority-serving institutions in Department acquisitions, including identifying existing opportunities for historically Black colleges and universities and minority-serving institutions to participate in the contracting program of the Small Business Administration for minorities; and

(2) disseminate to such colleges, universities, and institutions—

(A) information identified in accordance with paragraph (1); and

(B) current and future opportunities to participate in Department acquisitions.

SEC. 6. ANNUAL REPORT.

(a) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than December 31, 2020, and annually thereafter through 2026, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report on the efforts of the Department to partner with historically Black colleges and universities and minority-serving institutions to carry out this Act.

(b) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—The annual reports required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A list of awards, including the corresponding monetary value for each such award, to historically Black colleges and universities and minority-serving institutions, disaggregated by grant, contract, cooperative agreement, and other research development test and evaluation activity, initiative, and program.

(2) A description of how the Department is partnering with historically Black colleges and universities and minority-serving institutions under the programs referred to in sections 3 and 5, and how such programs have helped such colleges, universities, and institutions participate in acquisitions with the Department.

(3) A summary of outreach efforts to historically Black colleges and universities and minority-serving institutions, and an identification of any Department programs and initiatives in which such colleges, universities, and institutions are under-represented among institutions of higher education.

(4) A description of the status of efforts made by the Department pursuant to sections 2 and 4, including—

(A) for section 2, Department-wide goals pursuant to the Department-wide strategy to enhance partnerships with historically Black colleges and universities and minority-serving institutions under such section, and the status of efforts to implement action plans throughout the Department to carry out such strategy; and

(B) for section 4, participation rates in each internship, fellowship, scholarship, and recruitment opportunity referred to in such section, listed by historically Black college and university and minority-serving institution so participating.

(5) A list of memoranda of understanding entered into by the Department with historically Black colleges and universities and minority-serving institutions and information on the parties and scope of each such memorandum of understanding.

SEC. 7. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) DEPARTMENT.—The term “Department” means the Department of Homeland Security.

(2) HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.—The term “historically Black colleges and universities” means a part B institution described in section 322(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061(2)).

(3) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term “institution of higher education” has the meaning given such term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).

(4) MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTIONS.—The term “minority-serving institutions” means an institution of higher education described in section 371(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q(a)).

(5) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means Secretary of Homeland Security.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. TORRES SMALL) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CRENSHAW) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Mexico.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise in strong support of H.R. 1494, the Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) Homeland Security Partnerships Act.

Mr. Speaker, historically Black colleges and universities, HBCUs, and minority-serving institutions, MSIs, play a pivotal role in American society. HBCUs, which make up only 3 percent of the United States' institutions of higher education, produce nearly 30 percent of all bachelor's degrees earned by African Americans in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, or STEM fields.

My State, New Mexico, is home to 18 Hispanic-serving institutions, which, like HBCUs, produce a large percentage of underrepresented minorities who study and work in STEM. Nationwide, Hispanic-serving institutions account for 66 percent of the more than 3.5 million undergraduate Hispanics enrolled in higher education.

The contributions of HBCUs, HSIs, and other minority-serving institutions prove that, when these institutions have equitable opportunities, it drives our economy and improves outcomes within minority communities.

It is also true of these institutions' ability to do work for the Federal Government. The Department of Homeland Security, DHS, specifically has always understood the value of working with such institutions. However, the partnership is nowhere near its full potential. DHS has even acknowledged that its existing programs for engaging with HBCUs are being underutilized.

H.R. 1494 would require DHS to issue a strategy with yearly goals to enhance these partnerships. This strategy will include specific measurable goals to ensure the Department's progress in working with HBCUs and HSIs.

Mr. Speaker, Federal investment in and partnership with HBCUs and MSIs is vital for the strength of our economy and the advancement of our society. I urge my colleagues to support this bill to ensure effective partnership between DHS and HBCUs and MSIs.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS,
Washington, DC, January 30, 2020.

Hon. BENNIE THOMPSON,
Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN THOMPSON: I am writing with respect to H.R. 1494, the "Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) Homeland Security Partnerships Act." Thank you for consulting with the Committee on Small Business regarding the matters in H.R. 1494 that fall within the Committee's jurisdiction.

As a result of your consultation with us on this measure and in order to expeditiously move the bill to the floor, I forego further consideration of H.R. 1494. The Committee

on Small Business takes this action with our mutual understanding that we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and the Committee will be appropriately consulted and involved as the bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues that fall within our jurisdiction. Further, I request your support for the appointment of an appropriate number of conferees from the Committee on Small Business during any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation.

Finally, I would appreciate your response to this letter confirming our understanding regarding H.R. 1494 and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the measure. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our respective committees.

Sincerely,

NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ,
Chairwoman.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 30, 2020.

Hon. NYDIA VELÁZQUEZ,
Chairwoman, Committee on Small Business,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN VELÁZQUEZ: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 1494, the "Historically Black Colleges and Universities Homeland Security Partnerships Act." I recognize that the Committee on Small Business has a jurisdictional interest in H.R. 1494, and appreciate your effort to allow this bill to be considered on the House floor.

I concur with you that forgoing action on the bill does not in any way prejudice the Committee on Small Business with respect to its jurisdictional prerogatives on this bill or similar legislation in the future, and I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this legislation.

I will include our letters on H.R. 1494 in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of this bill. I look forward to working with you on this legislation and other matters of great importance to this nation.

Sincerely,

BENNIE G. THOMPSON,
Chairman.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 1494, the Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) Homeland Security Partnerships Act.

H.R. 1494 seeks to increase partnerships and opportunities between historically Black colleges and universities, or HBCUs, and the Department of Homeland Security.

The bill requires DHS to develop a departmentwide strategy to enhance partnerships with HBCUs and minority-serving institutions and seeks to further such partnerships, specifically in relation to the research and development activities of DHS.

I applaud my colleague, the chairman of the Homeland Security Committee, for his efforts to bring this bill forward. I think this is an important undertaking that will improve the work of DHS.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON).

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of my bill, H.R. 1494, the Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) Homeland Security Partnerships Act.

As a two-time HBCU graduate, I have long been an advocate of these important institutions and creating more opportunities for them to work with the Federal Government. Throughout the 15 years that I have served on the Committee on Homeland Security, I have made it a priority to facilitate dialogue between the HBCUs and the Department of Homeland Security on how to build meaningful partnerships.

As the gentlewoman from New Mexico has already mentioned, HBCUs and minority-serving institutions have and continue to make great contributions to American society. That is why it is critical that we encourage DHS to strengthen partnerships between HBCUs and MSIs.

After Hurricanes Katrina and Maria, it became clear how the absence of individuals from minority communities in homeland security decisionmaking, such as emergency management and planning, hinders our ability to serve all affected communities equally.

Minority communities are disproportionately impacted by natural hazards and disasters. It is imperative that the students of those communities—HBCU and MSI students—are not left on the sidelines and are encouraged to contribute to such planning and equipped to respond.

Enactment of my bill will take a step in this direction, as it requires DHS to develop a strategy to strengthen its capacity to provide research and development, contracting, and internships and career opportunities to HBCUs and MSIs and their students or recent graduates.

The bill also requires the Department to do more outreach and disseminate more information to these institutions. Such information includes internships and career opportunities and how HBCUs and MSIs may qualify to participate in Federal acquisitions.

I thank my colleague from Missouri, Representative LUETKEMEYER, for his support on this important measure.

I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on its passage.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1494 seeks to facilitate dialogue between the Department of Homeland Security and HBCUs and MSIs on how to find areas of opportunity to build more productive partnerships. Collaborating with these diverse institutions is not only economically and culturally beneficial, it is

necessary to effectively respond to current, emerging, and consistent homeland security threats.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1494 the Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) Homeland Security Partnerships Act. This legislation would require the Department of Homeland Security to develop a strategy to strengthen the partnerships between the Department and HBCU's. In turn, this would expose the talented students attending these institutions to more robust recruitment and hiring by the Department along with better cooperation by these institutions in DHS research and testing programs.

HBCU's and other Minority Serving Institutions have provided a quality education to millions of Americans seeking to gain knowledge and to better their career prospects. Many of the students who are attending these institutions come from diverse backgrounds and are the first in their families to pursue a postsecondary education. It is my strong belief that our federal workforce should be as diverse as possible so that the work our government does can impact all Americans. With the passage of this legislation today, the Department of Homeland Security will take a step towards a more diverse workforce. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. TORRES SMALL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1494, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROTECTING AMERICA'S FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ACT OF 2019

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 2107) to increase the number of CBP Agriculture Specialists and support staff in the Office of Field Operations of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 2107

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Protecting America's Food and Agriculture Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. FINDING.

Congress finds that—

(1) it is in the national security interest of the United States to ensure that the Nation's food supply is sufficiently protected; and

(2) a vital part of such protection is the availability of adequate resources at the border to conduct inspections of incoming food and agricultural goods.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(A) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives.

(2) CBP.—The term "CBP" means U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

SEC. 4. ADDITIONAL U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION PERSONNEL.

(a) CBP AGRICULTURE SPECIALISTS.—The Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection may hire, train, and assign 240 new CBP Agriculture Specialists above the current attrition level during every fiscal year until the total number of CBP Agriculture Specialists equals and sustains the requirements identified each year in the Agriculture Resource Allocation Model.

(b) MISSION AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT STAFF.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection may hire, train, and assign support staff to support CBP Agriculture Specialists.

(2) CBP AGRICULTURE TECHNICIANS.—The Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection may hire, train, and assign 200 new CBP Agriculture Technicians during each fiscal year until the total number of CBP Agriculture Technicians equals and sustains the requirements identified each year in the Mission and Operational Support Resource Allocation Model.

(c) CBP AGRICULTURE CANINE TEAMS.—The Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection may hire, train, and assign 20 new CBP agriculture canine teams during each of the first 3 fiscal years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) TRAFFIC FORECASTS.—In calculating the number of CBP Agriculture Specialists needed at each port of entry through the Agriculture Resource Allocation Model, the Office of Field Operations shall—

(1) rely on data collected regarding the inspections and other activities conducted at each such port of entry; and

(2) consider volume from seasonal surges, other projected changes in commercial and passenger volumes, the most current commercial forecasts, and other relevant information.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) CBP AGRICULTURE SPECIALISTS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out subsection (a)—

(A) \$29,900,000 for fiscal year 2020;

(B) \$36,100,000 for fiscal year 2021; and

(C) \$40,500,000 for fiscal year 2022.

(2) CBP AGRICULTURE TECHNICIANS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out subsection (b)—

(A) \$11,000,000 for fiscal year 2020;

(B) \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2021; and

(C) \$38,000,000 for fiscal year 2022.

(3) CBP AGRICULTURE CANINE TEAMS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out subsection (c)—

(A) \$3,500,000 for fiscal year 2020;

(B) \$7,400,000 for fiscal year 2021; and

(C) \$12,200,000 for fiscal year 2022.

(4) TRAINING.—There is authorized to be appropriated for training costs associated with the new CBP personnel and canine teams hired pursuant to subsections (a), (b), and (c) \$6,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2020, 2021, and 2022.

SEC. 5. GAO STUDY, BRIEFING, AND REPORT.

(a) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States, after consultation with the appropriate congressional committees,

shall conduct a review of the efforts of the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Agriculture, and other Federal agencies to address risks to the agricultural supply that analyzes—

(1) interagency coordination and the distribution of responsibilities among Federal agencies with respect to the inspection of agricultural commodities entering the United States;

(2) the effectiveness of such inspection responsibilities among Federal agencies; and

(3) the training provided to, and working conditions of, CBP Agriculture Specialists.

(b) BRIEFING.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall brief the appropriate congressional committees regarding the results of the study conducted pursuant to subsection (a).

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the briefing required under subsection (b), the Comptroller General shall complete the study required under subsection (a) and make the results of the study available to the public.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. TORRES SMALL) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CRENSHAW) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Mexico.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of Senator PETERS' bill, the Protecting America's Food and Agriculture Act of 2019.

This bill comes at a time of crisis for America's agricultural industry. Threats from illnesses abroad endanger the domestic pork industry, while trade tensions have strained relationships with the international consumers our Nation's farmers supply.

The African swine flu, ASF, is a particular threat. A devastating illness that is still being studied, this flu has not made its way to the United States, and steps are being taken to ensure that it does not.

□ 1545

Agricultural inspectors within U.S. Customs and Border Protection are crucial in protecting our livestock and agricultural products from potential disease outbreaks. They are charged with scanning all incoming agricultural cargo and passengers to ensure that products are not coming into the United States that are diseased or contain pests.

S. 2107 provides for the hiring of additional inspectors to augment the workforce that is in place at our ports of entry. I commend Senator GARY PETERS for introducing this timely measure and also acknowledge my

House colleague, Representative FILEMON VELA, who introduced companion legislation.

The need for greater agricultural inspection resources at the border is critical. That is why stakeholders and leaders from across the Nation have spoken out in support of S. 2107. The message from over 150 organizations that either produce pork or are involved in the industry and the Governors from Utah, North Dakota, Ohio, Arkansas, Tennessee, Idaho, South Carolina, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, and Oklahoma is loud and clear: Get this bill to the President so it can be enacted into law.

This level of support demonstrates the vital need to pass this legislation with all possible haste. We must provide CBP with the resources needed to ensure a continued vitality of the American agricultural industry.

Today, we are protecting American pork. Tomorrow, it may be New Mexican chiles. That is why this is so important.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, DC, February 3, 2020.

Hon. BENNIE THOMPSON,
Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN THOMPSON: This letter confirms our mutual understanding regarding S. 2107, the "Protecting America's Food and Agriculture Act of 2019". Thank you for collaborating with the Committee on Agriculture on the matters within its jurisdiction.

The Committee on Agriculture will forego any further consideration of this bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor. However, by foregoing consideration at this time, we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation. We request that our committee be consulted and involved as this bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues in our jurisdiction. Our committee also reserves the right to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this or similar legislation and ask that you support any such request.

We would appreciate a response to this letter confirming this understanding with respect to S. 2107, and request that a copy of our letters on this matter be published in the Congressional Record during Floor consideration.

Sincerely,

COLLIN C. PETERSON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 3, 2020.

Hon. COLLIN PETERSON,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN PETERSON: Thank you for your letter regarding S. 2107, the "Protecting America's Food and Agriculture Act of 2019." I recognize that the Committee on Agriculture has a jurisdictional interest in S. 2107, and appreciate your effort to allow this bill to be considered on the House floor.

I concur with you that forgoing action on the bill does not in any way prejudice the

Committee on Agriculture with respect to its jurisdictional prerogatives on this bill or similar legislation in the future, and I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this legislation.

I will include our letters on S. 2107 in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of this bill. I look forward to working with you on this legislation and other matters of great importance to this nation.

Sincerely,

BENNIE G. THOMPSON,
Chairman.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of S. 2107, the Protecting America's Food and Agriculture Act of 2019.

As we know, much of the food and agricultural goods we consume come from all over the world, whether it be fruit, vegetables, herbs, or cut flowers.

As food and other agricultural goods arrive at our ports of entry, U.S. Customs and Border Protection agricultural specialists have a tremendous responsibility. They inspect those products to safeguard the U.S. food supply, the economy, and agriculture from potentially harmful or dangerous pests, pathogens, invasive plants, and agroterrorism.

CBP has advised Congress that there are hundreds of agriculture-related position vacancies at the agency on top of thousands of Border Patrol, customs officer, and other law enforcement vacancies. S. 2107 encourages CBP to hire, train, and assign agriculture specialists and associated support staff, technicians, and K-9 teams, and authorizes appropriations to do so.

The bill requires CBP to consider quantifiable inspection data, seasonal surge volumes, and projected changes in commercial forecasts at each port of entry when determining staffing needs.

The bill also directs the Comptroller General to conduct a review of Federal efforts to address risks to the agricultural supply that analyzes interagency coordination, effectiveness of inspections, and training and working conditions.

While I support this bill, I also encourage my colleagues to work across the aisle to provide CBP with the resources necessary to fill all of their sensitive position vacancies, including those at Border Patrol.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support S. 2107, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON).

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I rise in strong support of S. 2107, the Protecting America's Food and Agriculture Act of 2019.

Americans are blessed to live in a country where, in most communities, we can find healthy, fresh foods at our grocery stores. That does not just hap-

pen. Our Nation's food supply and agricultural industry make it happen.

As such, the agricultural industry is an indispensable sector of our national economy. Every year, millions and millions of pounds of fresh fruits, vegetables, cheeses, and meats enter the United States via commercial shipments from other countries.

While this flow of agricultural trade is fundamental to our economy and way of life, it does carry with it risk of importation diseases, pests, and compromised products.

To address this risk, agricultural inspectors in the U.S. Customs and Border Protection inspect incoming food and agricultural goods at our land, air, and sea ports.

Additionally, these inspectors interview passengers on incoming international flights to determine whether they are carrying prohibited agricultural items, because even an accidental transmission of a foreign pest or disease into our country could potentially devastate our agricultural system.

With African swine flu rampant in Asia, accounting for the deaths of millions of pigs as a result of disease, or to control this deadly disease, it is critical that the U.S. have adequate inspection resources in place.

S. 2107 would help ensure that we have agriculture inspectors in place to perform this critical mission.

I commend my counterpart in the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee, Senator GARY PETERS, and my former committee colleague Representative FILEMON VELA for their leadership on this timely effort.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this measure and send this bill to the President's desk.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST).

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise today in support of S. 2107, which will help ensure the safety and security of our agricultural imports.

The U.S. agriculture sector is a vitally important component of the American economy. In my district alone, agriculture is responsible for over 30,000 jobs and adds \$2 billion to the economy.

In China, African swine fever has killed more hogs than the entire U.S. herd combined. We must do everything we can to protect our domestic herds against the same fate.

In authorizing more CBP agriculture specialists and K-9 teams at our ports of entry, we can ensure the safety of our livestock while preserving billions of dollars in potential losses to American agriculture.

On behalf of thousands of livestock producers in my district, I urge my colleagues to support the passage of this bill.

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. VELA).

Mr. VELA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I rise in support of S. 2107, the Protecting America's Food and Agriculture Act of 2019. I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this crucial bill.

I introduced this important legislation in the U.S. House of Representatives with support from Members of both sides of the aisle. This bipartisan bill authorizes the hiring of additional agricultural specialists, agricultural technicians, and agricultural K-9 teams at our international ports of entry and has the support of nearly one dozen Governors and over 150 agriculture and trade stakeholders across this country.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD letters from Governors and industry groups addressing their support for this bill.

STATE OF UTAH,
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Salt Lake City, UT, January 31, 2020.

Hon. BENNIE G. THOMPSON,
Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.
Hon. MIKE ROGERS,
Ranking Member, Committee on Homeland Security,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN THOMPSON AND RANKING MEMBER ROGERS: I appreciate your work leading the House Committee on Homeland Security. I write today in support of H.R. 4482, Protecting America's Food & Agriculture Act of 2019. The bill would authorize funding to hire additional Customs and Border Protection (CBP) personnel to help conduct Agriculture Quarantine Inspection services at the United States' ports of entry.

Utah has a robust agricultural sector, including a pork industry that is an important part of our state's economy. We are genuinely concerned about the potential impact of agricultural pests and diseases, including African Swine Fever. The Fever has not yet impacted the United States, but is wreaking havoc in other parts of the world and would pose a significant threat to the U.S. pork industry.

Through regional and national partnerships, we spend considerable effort as a state to detect and combat diseases and prevent outbreaks. However we need the federal government's support to prevent disease transmissions from foreign sources.

Thank you again for your work, and please let me know if can be helpful.

Sincerely,
GARY R. HERBERT,
Governor.

FEBRUARY 5, 2020.
Chairman BENNIE G. THOMPSON,
House of Representatives, House Committee on
Homeland Security, Washington, DC.

Ranking Member MIKE ROGERS,
House of Representatives, Committee on Homeland Security,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN THOMPSON AND RANKING MEMBER ROGERS: We the undersigned Governors request that the Committee on Homeland Security swiftly report out without amendment H.R. 4482, Protecting America's Food & Agriculture Act of 2019. This bill authorizes funding to hire additional Customs and Border Protection (CBP) personnel which are critically needed to conduct Agriculture Quarantine Inspection services at the United States' ports of entry. The Senate version of this bill, S. 2107, has been approved by the Senate by unanimous consent

and we are hopeful that it will be placed on the House suspension calendar.

The U.S. agriculture sector is vital to the American economy, generating over \$1 trillion in annual economic activity. Threats to the vitality of American agriculture present a danger to economic security at the local and state level across our nation. Indeed, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has calculated that foreign agricultural pests and diseases already cost the American economy tens of billions of dollars annually. We must vigilantly protect our borders against diseases such as African Swine Fever (ASF), which has killed more than one out of every four pigs on the planet and would have a devastating impact on U.S. livestock producers, their communities, and the economy if it were to reach the USA.

CBP employees perform critically important agricultural inspections every day at our nation's ports of entry. CBP Agricultural Specialists play a vital role in both trade and travel safety and preventing the introduction of harmful foreign animal diseases such as ASF and exotic plant pests into the U.S. CBP has been chronically understaffed at the ports of entry and currently reports a deficit of 721 Agriculture Specialists. Passage of the Protecting America's Food and Agriculture Act of 2019 will help close this gap by authorizing the hiring of 240 CBP Agriculture Specialists and 200 CBP Agriculture Technicians each year until the staffing shortage is closed.

The bill also authorizes the training and assignment each year of 20 new Agricultural Canine Teams, which are valuable assets in the detection of illicit fruits, vegetables and animal products that otherwise may be missed during inspections. These specially trained dogs have already demonstrated their ability to sniff out agricultural products that pose a danger. Finally, the bill authorizes supplemental appropriations each year to pay for the activities of the agriculture specialists, technicians and canine teams.

We ask that Congress authorize and fund the needed CBP Agriculture Specialists, Canine Teams and support staff to fully staff our international ports of entry. This investment will significantly enhance mitigation of national security threats, address public safety risks and grow the economy. We urge you to quickly discharge S. 2107/H.R. 4482 without amendments and advocate for its swift passage on the House suspension calendar.

Sincerely,

Hon. Doug Burgum, Governor of North Dakota;
Hon. Mike DeWine, Governor of Ohio;
Hon. Gary Herbert, Governor of Utah; Hon. Asa Hutchinson, Governor of Arkansas; Hon. Bill Lee, Governor of Tennessee; Hon. Brad Little, Governor of Idaho; Hon. Henry McMaster, Governor of South Carolina; Hon. Kristi Noem, Governor of South Dakota; Hon. Kim Reynolds, Governor of Iowa; Hon. Pete Ricketts, Governor of Nebraska; Hon. Kevin Stitt, Governor of Oklahoma.

JANUARY 22, 2020.
Chairman BENNIE G. THOMPSON,
House of Representatives, House Committee on
Homeland Security, Washington, DC.

Ranking Member MIKE ROGERS,
House of Representatives, Committee on Homeland Security,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN THOMPSON AND RANKING MEMBER ROGERS: The undersigned groups request that the Committee on Homeland Security expeditiously report out, without amendment, H.R. 4482, Protecting America's Food & Agriculture Act of 2019, a bill authorizing funding to hire additional Customs and Border Protection (CBP) personnel needed to conduct Agriculture Quarantine Inspection

at the international ports of entry. The Senate version of this bill, S. 2107, was recently approved by the Senate by unanimous consent.

The U.S. agriculture sector is a crucial component of the American economy, generating over \$1 trillion in annual economic activity. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, foreign pests and diseases cost the American economy tens of billions of dollars annually. CBP employees perform critically important agricultural inspections every day at the nation's ports of entry. CBP Agricultural Specialists play a vital role in both trade and travel safety and prevent the introduction of harmful foreign animal diseases and exotic plant pests into the U.S. Diseases such as African Swine Fever, which has killed more than one out of every four pigs on the planet, would have a devastating impact on U.S. livestock producers, their communities, and the economy if introduced into the U.S.

For years, CBP has been chronically understaffed at U.S. ports of entry. The most recent results of CBP's Agriculture Specialist Resource Allocation Model (AgRAM) shows a need for an additional 721 Agriculture Specialists. Passage of the Protecting America's Food and Agriculture Act of 2019 would authorize CBP to hire 240 Agriculture Specialists and 200 Agriculture Technicians each year until the staffing shortage determined by AgRAM is remedied. The bill also authorizes the training and assignment each year of 20 new Agricultural Canine Teams, which have proven valuable in detecting illicit fruits, vegetables, and animal products that may have otherwise been missed in initial inspections. These specially trained dogs are already being utilized by CBP to sniff out potentially contaminated products. Finally, the bill authorizes supplemental appropriations each year to pay for the activities of agriculture specialists, technicians, and canine teams.

We ask Congress to authorize and fund the needed CBP Agriculture Specialists, Canine Teams, and support staff at the international ports of entry to guard against national security threats, address public safety risks, and grow the economy. To achieve this goal, we urge you to quickly discharge S. 2107/H.R. 4482 without amendment and push for its swift passage in the House.

Respectfully submitted,

Agri-Mark Dairy Cooperative, Airports Council International-North America, Alabama Pork Producers, American Dairy Coalition, American Farm Bureau Federation, American Feed Industry Association, American Kennel Club, American Sheep Industry Association, American Veterinary Medical Association, AmericanHort, Border Trade Alliance, California Agricultural Commissioners and Sealers Association, California Citrus Mutual, California Farm Bureau Federation, California Pork Producers Association, California Poultry Federation, Colorado Pork Producers Council, Dairy Producers of New Mexico, Dairy Producers of Utah, Fresh Produce Association of the Americas, Hawaii Pork Producers, Idaho Pork Producers Association.

Illinois Pork Producers Association, Indiana Pork Producers Association, Iowa Pork Producers Association, Kansas Pork Association, Kentucky Pork Producers Association, Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation, Louisiana Pork Producers Association, Louisiana Rice Producers Group, Michigan Agribusiness, Michigan Pork Producers Association, Minnesota Pork Producers Association, Mississippi Farm Bureau, Mississippi Pork Producers Association, Missouri Pork Association, Montana Pork Producers Council, National Animal Interest Alliance, National

Association of State Departments of Agriculture, National Cattlemen's Beef Association, National Christmas Tree Association, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, National Customs Brokers and Forwarders Association of America.

National Grain and Feed Association, National Milk Producers Federation, National Pork Producers Council, National Potato Council, National Sorghum Producers, National Treasury Employees Union, National Turkey Federation, Nebraska Pork Producers Association, Inc., North American Meat Institute, North American Renderers Association, North Carolina Pork Council, North Dakota Pork Council, Northeast Dairy Farmers Cooperatives, Northwest Chicken Council, Oklahoma Pork Council, Oregon Dairy Farmers Association, Oregon Pork Producers, Oregon Women for Agriculture, Pennsylvania Pork Producers Council, Pet Food Institute.

Rural & Agriculture Council of America, South Dakota Pork Producers Council, Tennessee Pork Producers Association, Texas Broiler Council, Texas Citrus Mutual, Texas Egg Council, Texas International Produce Association, Texas Pork Producers Association, Texas Poultry Federation, Texas Rice Producers Legislative Group, Texas Turkey Federation, United Egg Producers, United Fresh Produce Association, United States Cattlemen's Association, United States Chamber of Commerce, USA Rice Federation, Utah Pork Producers, Virginia Pork Council, Inc., Washington State Dairy Federation, Washington State Potato Commission, Wisconsin Pork Association.

Mr. VELA. The U.S. agriculture sector is crucial to our economy and generates more than \$1 trillion in annual economic activity.

In 2017, Texas farms sold \$24.9 billion in agricultural products, a significant contribution to the State's economy. However, with increasing levels of trade, threats to the United States' agricultural sector are growing. Foreign pests and diseases cost our economy tens of billions of dollars per year.

Agricultural specialists at our ports of entry intercept thousands of invasive pests and prevent the introduction of foreign animal diseases, such as the African swine fever, into the United States, protecting our natural resources and our economy.

Unfortunately, a shortage of agricultural specialists exists at our U.S. ports of entry, which is why this legislation is so important. This bill would ensure that we have enough agricultural specialists, technicians, and K-9 teams to adequately perform agricultural quarantine inspections at our international ports of entry.

I ask my colleagues to support swift passage of the Protecting America's Food and Agriculture Act of 2019. I thank my colleague, Senator PETERS, for his collaboration on this crucial bill and our Texas colleagues in the Senate, Senators CORNYN and CRUZ, and Representative CRENSHAW for their leadership in this effort.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. HAGEDORN).

Mr. HAGEDORN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Protecting America's Food and

Agriculture Act. I think this bill is a great example of how the House can work together, particularly across committee lines. Here, we have Homeland Security Committee and Agriculture Committee folks working together in the House and the Senate.

This is a critical piece of legislation in order to make sure we do everything possible to protect our food supply, our farmers, and agribusiness.

I have been focused very intently on this whole African swine fever threat for many months. When you look at it in China, it has ravaged their hog supply. Literally, over 50 percent of the hogs in China have had to be slaughtered because of it.

That disease has moved to Thailand, Vietnam, and the Philippines. It is in Poland, moving toward Germany and the European Union. It is an incredible threat, and it has caused a lot of destruction.

In my district in southern Minnesota, I happen to represent some of the finest agricultural producers in all the world, including livestock producers and many in pork production. Our district is number two in the whole country for pork production.

When you look at what is going on with African swine fever, it is obviously both an opportunity and a challenge. The opportunity is that there is going to be a need for our products—our pork supply, poultry, and other things. Our producers are going to have a chance to export around the world, perhaps even enhance and expand their operations.

Of course, the challenge is: What happens if the African swine fever gets in the United States? If African swine fever enters the United States, it is not going to hurt just our pork producers. It is going to hurt our corn and soybean growers, and the people who pack the meat, transport the meat, all the people down the line to Main Street. It is going to drive up the prices for our consumers, and we can't let that happen.

That is why this bill is so important, to enhance the inspectors at these ports of entry and to make sure that the Beagle Brigades, as they are called, are upgraded. They do a terrific job of sniffing out the pork.

I completely support this legislation, and I would ask my colleagues to consider this thought in the future, of perhaps putting together a task force between the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Homeland Security to make sure that they are working in cooperation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. HAGEDORN. Mr. Speaker, I think a task force would be great, in order to make sure that these Departments are coordinating and working together. Then we in the Congress can interact with them in a better fashion.

We have to do every last thing we can to protect our food production and our American agricultural producers from this and other infectious diseases. I encourage everyone to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Protecting America's Food and Agriculture Act.

Agriculture is key to southern Minnesota's economy, but a shortage of Agricultural inspectors at America's ports of entries puts our production at risk from infectious diseases.

African Swine Fever has torn through China's hog population and is currently spreading throughout Europe and Asia—with recent outbreaks reported in the Philippines and Greece.

Foreign Ag Diseases like the High Path Avian Influenza outbreak in 2014 cost the poultry industry \$1.6 billion. Foreign Ag Diseases affect the whole food supply chain, reducing demand and prices for crops like corn and soybeans, and increasing the price of food at the supermarket.

With the recent outbreak of the Coronavirus, it is critical that we protect our American food and agriculture from pests and foreign-born diseases, so that we can continue to supply high quality products around the world.

Our farmers are ready to meet this challenge. Minnesota's agriculture exports skyrocketed by 263 percent in the past ten years. And pork products alone account for 10 percent of all Minnesota Ag exports, therefore an outbreak of the ASF would have a significant impact on our economy.

This legislation will help CBP acquire the necessary resources to hire, train and assign agricultural specialists and support staff for canine teams that will detect and prevent the spread of ASF and other foreign-born diseases at our ports of entry. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this bill in the name of protecting our food supply.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, agricultural inspectors at our ports of entry play a vital role in protecting one of the most important things there is: the food we eat.

This bill will help protect every American as they sit down at the dinner table. I commend my colleagues, Congressman VELA and Senator PETERS, for their work on this important bipartisan legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. TORRES SMALL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2107.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SECURING AMERICA'S PORTS ACT

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5273) to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop a plan to increase to 100

percent the rates of scanning of commercial and passenger vehicles entering the United States at land ports of entry along the border using large-scale non-intrusive inspection systems to enhance border security, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5273

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Securing America’s Ports Act”.

SEC. 2. LARGE-SCALE NON-INTRUSIVE INSPECTION SCANNING PLAN.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a plan to increase to 100 percent the rates of expeditious scanning of commercial and passenger vehicles entering the United States at land ports of entry along the border using large-scale non-intrusive inspection systems or similar technology to enhance border security.

(b) *BASILINE INFORMATION.*—At a minimum, the plan required under subsection (a) shall include the following information regarding large-scale non-intrusive inspection systems or similar technology operated by U.S. Customs and Border Protection at land ports of entry as of the date of the enactment of this Act:

(1) An inventory of large-scale non-intrusive inspection systems or similar technology in use at each land port of entry.

(2) For each system or technology identified in the inventory required under paragraph (1), the following information:

(A) The scanning method of such system or technology.

(B) The location of such system or technology at each land port of entry that specifies whether in use in pre-primary, primary, or secondary inspection area, or some combination thereof.

(C) The percentage of commercial and passenger vehicles scanned by such system or technology.

(D) Seizure data directly attributed to scanned commercial and passenger vehicles.

(c) *ELEMENTS.*—The plan required under subsection (a) shall include the following information:

(1) Benchmarks for achieving incremental progress towards 100 percent expeditious scanning of commercial and passenger vehicles entering the United States at land ports of entry along the border with corresponding projected incremental improvements in scanning rates by fiscal year and rationales for the specified timeframes for each land port of entry.

(2) Estimated costs, together with an acquisition plan, for achieving the 100 expeditious percent scanning rate within the timeframes specified in paragraph (1), including acquisition, operations, and maintenance costs for large-scale non-intrusive inspection systems or similar technology, as well as associated costs for any necessary infrastructure enhancements or configuration changes at each port of entry. To the extent practicable, such acquisition plan shall promote opportunities for entities that qualify as small business concerns (as such term is described under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632)).

(3) Any projected impacts, as identified by the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, on the total number of commercial and passenger vehicles entering at land ports of entry where such systems are in use, and average wait times at peak and non-peak travel times, by lane type if applicable, as scanning rates are increased.

(4) Any projected impacts, as identified by the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, on land ports of entry border security operations as a result of implementation actions, including any changes to the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers or their duties and assignments.

(d) *RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.*—In furtherance of the plan required under subsection (a), the Secretary of Homeland Security, acting through the Under Secretary for Science and Technology, shall conduct research and development, in coordination with the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, to enhance large-scale non-intrusive inspections systems or similar technology and refine the operational use or configuration of such systems or technology in pre-primary, primary, and secondary inspection areas of land ports of entry. Such research and development shall include consideration of emerging large-scale non-intrusive inspection systems or similar technology and modeling the use of such systems or technology that takes into account the variations in infrastructure, configurations, and sizes of land ports of entry.

(e) *ANNUAL REPORT.*—Not later than one year after the submission of the plan required under subsection (a) and annually thereafter until such time as U.S. Customs and Border Protection has achieved 100 percent expeditious scanning of commercial and passenger vehicles entering the United States at land ports of entry along the border using large-scale non-intrusive inspection systems or similar technology in accordance with such plan, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall report to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate on progress implementing the plan. Each such report at a minimum shall include the following information:

(1) An inventory of large-scale non-intrusive inspection systems or similar technology operated by U.S. Customs and Border Protection at each land port of entry.

(2) For each system or technology identified in the inventory required under paragraph (1), the following information:

(A) The scanning method of such system or technology.

(B) The location of such system or technology at each land port of entry that specifies whether in use in pre-primary, primary, or secondary inspection area, or some combination thereof.

(C) The percentage of commercial and passenger vehicles scanned by such system or technology.

(D) Seizure data directly attributed to scanned commercial and passenger vehicles.

(3) The total number of commercial and passenger vehicles entering at each land port of entry where each system or technology is in use, and information on average wait times at peak and non-peak travel times, by lane type if applicable.

(4) Progress with respect to the benchmarks specified in subsection (c)(1), and an explanation if any of such benchmarks are not achieved as planned.

(5) A comparison of actual costs (including information on any awards of associated contracts) to estimated costs set forth in subsection (c)(2).

(6) Any realized impacts, as identified by the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, on land ports of entry operations as a result of implementation actions, including any changes to the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers or their duties and assignments.

(7) Any proposed changes to the plan and an explanation for such changes, including changes made in response to any Department of Homeland Security research and development findings, including findings resulting from the research and development conducted pursuant

to subsection (d), or changes in terrorist or transnational criminal organizations tactics, techniques, or procedures.

(8) Any challenges to implementing the plan or meeting the benchmarks, and plans to mitigate any such challenges.

(f) *DEFINITIONS.*—In this section:

(1) *LARGE-SCALE NON-INTRUSIVE INSPECTION SYSTEM.*—The term “large-scale non-intrusive inspection system” means a technology, including x-ray and gamma-ray imaging systems, capable of producing an image of the contents of a commercial or passenger vehicle in one pass of such vehicle.

(2) *SCANNING.*—The term “scanning” means utilizing technology to produce an image of the contents of a commercial or passenger vehicle without engaging in a physical inspection of such vehicle.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. TORRES SMALL) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CRENSHAW) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Mexico.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 5273 aims to improve border security by increasing the inspection rate of vehicles entering the United States with nonintrusive inspection systems or similar technology.

□ 1600

For years, Customs and Border Protection has used NII systems to “see” inside vehicles for potential contraband, such as drugs, without physically opening or unloading them.

This is critical since the majority of highly addictive and lethal drugs being smuggled into our country are being smuggled through our ports of entry, not between them.

According to the 2019 National Drug Threat Assessment released by the Drug Enforcement Administration, passenger vehicles and commercial trucks continue to be the primary method used by Mexican transnational criminal organizations to traffic drugs such as cocaine, heroin, and fentanyl into the United States.

However, CBP currently only scans about 15 percent of commercial trucks and just 1 percent of passenger vehicles with NII systems.

In fiscal year 2019, Congress provided \$570 million to CBP to install additional systems on the southwest border.

CBP has indicated that these additional systems will primarily be installed at large ports of entry.

CBP expects these additional systems to increase NII scanning rates of commercial trucks to 72 percent and passenger vehicles to 40 percent by fiscal year 2024.

While this will undoubtedly improve security, it will also increase the risk that transnational criminal organizations will shift their smuggling efforts to smaller ports of entry that lack NII equipment, such as those in my district.

This is a concern that I raised with CBP and port officials during a field hearing I held with my colleague, Congressman CRENSHAW, in my district in Santa Teresa, New Mexico, last December.

My legislation aims to ensure that all land ports of entry are appropriately equipped to combat smuggling.

Specifically, H.R. 5273 requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop a plan to expeditiously scan 100 percent of vehicles with NII systems or other similar technology at each port of entry.

It will also require the Secretary to report annually on the Department's progress implementing the plan until 100 percent of commercial and passenger vehicles are scanned.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of the bipartisan work that went into developing this legislation. Specifically, I want to thank my colleague, Mr. CRENSHAW, for his support on the bill.

H.R. 5273, if enacted, will help keep our communities more secure by ensuring that CBP has the tools in place to do a more effective job at interdicting dangerous narcotics and dangerous materials.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my House colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H.R. 5273, the Securing America's Ports Act. I am proud to be an original cosponsor of this legislation, and I thank my colleague from New Mexico for her work on this legislation.

Our ports of entry continue to be a preferred avenue for transnational criminal organizations and drug smugglers to transport narcotics and contraband into the United States.

In fact, U.S. Customs and Border Protection seized more than 455,000 pounds of narcotics at our ports in fiscal year 2019 alone.

The amount of fentanyl seized in 2019 was enough for more than 577 million lethal doses. That is more than the entire population of the United States.

H.R. 5273 forces the Department to act on securing the ports of entry by requiring the Secretary to develop a plan to scan all commercial and passenger vehicles entering the United States through land ports using non-intrusive inspection systems or similar systems within 180 days.

This bill encourages continued research and development, including con-

sideration of emerging technology, to meet the inspection system plan requirements.

H.R. 5273 also requires the Secretary to establish benchmarks to evaluate progress toward 100 percent scanning, estimated costs, anticipated impacts on commerce, and anticipated impacts on border security operations, including staffing considerations.

Last year, Congress made a significant investment in funding nonintrusive inspection equipment for implementation across the land borders over a 5-year period, and this bill would ensure an appropriate plan is in place so that rollout runs smoothly, and taxpayer dollars are well spent.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers and am prepared to close after the gentleman from Texas closes.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, again, it is vital that all vehicles entering the United States are scanned with NII systems or similar technology to combat the smuggling of drugs and other contraband into the country.

My legislation would help do just that by requiring the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop a plan to achieve 100 percent scanning rate of vehicles at each port of entry and reporting on progress annually until that goal is achieved.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues on the Committee of Homeland Security for their unanimous support to favorably report my bill to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 5273, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. TORRES SMALL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5273, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DHS FIELD ENGAGEMENT ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 504) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require the Department of Homeland Security to develop an engagement strategy with fusion centers, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the Senate amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "DHS Field Engagement Accountability Act".

SEC. 2. ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY WITH FUSION CENTERS.

Section 210A of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124h) is amended by—

(1) redesignating subsections (j) and (k) as subsections (k) and (l), respectively; and

(2) inserting after subsection (i) the following:

"(j) FUSION CENTER INFORMATION SHARING STRATEGY.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the DHS Field Engagement Accountability Act, and not less frequently than once every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary shall develop or update a strategy for Department engagement with fusion centers. Such strategy shall be developed and updated in consultation with the heads of intelligence components of the Department, the Chief Privacy Officer, the Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, officials of fusion centers, officers designated as Homeland Security Advisors, and the heads of other relevant agencies, as appropriate. Such strategy shall include the following:

"(1) Specific goals and objectives for sharing information and engaging with fusion centers—

"(A) through the direct deployment of personnel from intelligence components of the Department;

"(B) through the use of Department unclassified and classified information sharing systems, including the Homeland Security Information Network and the Homeland Secure Data Network, or any successor systems; and

"(C) through any additional means.

"(2) The performance metrics to be used to measure success in achieving the goals and objectives referred to in paragraph (1).

"(3) A 5-year plan for continued engagement with fusion centers."

SEC. 3. OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE AND ANALYSIS FIELD PERSONNEL SUPPORT TO FUSION CENTERS.

(a) PERFORMANCE METRICS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis shall—

(1) consider the effectiveness of existing processes to identify and prepare field personnel for deployment to support fusion centers and internal mechanisms to ensure oversight and accountability of such field personnel, including field personnel assigned to one center and field personnel assigned to multiple centers; and

(2) publish and disseminate performance metrics, taking into account, as appropriate, regional and threat diversity, for—

(A) field personnel from the Office of Intelligence and Analysis assigned to an individual fusion center;

(B) field personnel from the Office of Intelligence and Analysis assigned to multiple fusion centers; and

(C) Regional Directors of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis to ensure accountability for monitoring all field personnel under the supervision of such Regional Directors.

(b) TRAINING.—In consultation with the Chief Information Officer, the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis shall develop and implement a formalized training module for fusion center personnel regarding the classified Homeland Secure Data Network, or any successor system.

(c) FUSION CENTER DEFINED.—In this section, the term "fusion center" has the meaning given such term in section 210A(k) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as so redesignated by section 2.

SEC. 4. DHS COMPONENT USAGE OF THE HOMELAND SECURITY INFORMATION NETWORK.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the

Chief Information Officer, in consultation with the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis, and in accordance with the functions and responsibilities assigned to the Under Secretary under title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 121 et seq.), shall—

(1) develop policies and metrics to ensure effective use by components of the Department of the unclassified Homeland Security Information Network (referred to in this section as “HSIN”), or any successor system; and

(2) develop policies for posting unclassified products on HSIN, or any successor system.

(b) **TECHNICAL ENHANCEMENTS.**—The Chief Information Officer, in consultation with the Chief Intelligence Officer, shall assess and implement, as appropriate, technical enhancements to HSIN to improve usability, including search functionality, data analysis, and collaboration capabilities.

SEC. 5. REPORT.

Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit a report to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate, the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives that describes the implementation of—

(1) the fusion center information sharing strategy required under section 210A(j) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by section 2, based on performance metrics developed pursuant to such strategy;

(2) the deployment of field personnel to fusion centers (as such term is defined in section 210A of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 124h)), in accordance with section 3, based on performance metrics developed pursuant to such section; and

(3) policies that seek to ensure the effective use of the Homeland Security Information Network, in accordance with section 4, based on the metrics developed pursuant to such section.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. TORRES SMALL) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CRENSHAW) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Mexico.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague on the other side of the aisle, Mr. BACON, for his leadership on the DHS Field Engagement Accountability Act.

This bill was passed by the House of Representatives last January on a voice vote. It was also passed unanimously by the Senate in July after technical edits to the bill text.

The bill returns to the House floor today for us to consider the bill, as amended by the Senate, and send it to the President.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, once again.

In the face of an evolving and increasingly complex threat landscape, it is critically important to ensure that there is collaboration and information sharing.

The Department of Homeland Security's 79 fusion centers, located across the country, help to connect the dots about possible terrorist plots, including domestic terrorist plots.

A 2016 review found that DHS does not have a strategic engagement plan for these 79 fusion centers.

H.R. 504 will help address this gap by requiring DHS to develop a Department-wide strategy for engaging with fusion centers. This includes the development of metrics that will help hold fusion center staff accountable for their performance.

This legislation also requires DHS to improve the classified and unclassified information-sharing systems that are used by fusion centers to ensure that information is shared properly and in accordance with Department standards.

In part, H.R. 504 would require that all information-sharing policies are developed and maintained by the Department's privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties officers.

Over the past year, as communities across the country suffered from acts of targeted violence and terrorism, we have been reminded of the importance of information sharing.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 504, the DHS Field Engagement Accountability Act.

This legislation was introduced by my friend and colleague from Nebraska, Representative DON BACON. I applaud Congressman BACON's initiative in sponsoring H.R. 504, which requires the Department of Homeland Security to:

Develop an engagement strategy for the national network of fusion centers;

Performance metrics for DHS personnel deployed to support State and local fusion centers; and,

Training for fusion center personnel in the use of available DHS information-sharing systems.

Additionally, the bill ensures that DHS component agencies are sharing appropriate information, through secure channels, with fusion center personnel.

Representing a border State, I want to ensure that DHS agencies, including Customs and Border Protection and Immigration and Customs Enforcement, have relevant criminal or terrorism information that is accessible to appropriate fusion center personnel. This will enhance coordination and situational awareness throughout the homeland.

This bill has already passed the House of Representatives and was passed in the Senate with minor amendments. Passage of the bill today

will send H.R. 504 to the President's desk.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to again support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BACON).

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues and friends from New Mexico and Texas for their leadership today and guidance to the floor.

I rise in support of H.R. 504, the DHS Field Engagement Accountability Act, which will improve the management, integration, transparency, and overall mission performance of the 79 State and local fusion centers across our country.

Creating a robust and mature information-sharing relationship between the Department of Homeland Security and State and local law enforcement is vital for our Homeland Security.

Since the September 11, 2001, attacks, State and local fusion centers have become key stakeholders in the homeland security of our country, and it is an important mission. Yet, despite their importance, the Government Accountability Office has observed that a lack of standardization in manpower, data systems, and training has hurt their effectiveness.

H.R. 504 is focused on setting the conditions to better allow our fusion centers to accomplish the mission for which they were created and funded.

My home State fusion center, the Nebraska Information Analysis Center, or NIAC, is the information exchange gateway for State, local, and Federal authorities serving all of the 93 counties in Nebraska.

NIAC collects, analyzes, and shares information on crime and terrorism with Federal, State, local, and Tribal law enforcement organizations and with other public and private entities as appropriate.

Recently, the NIAC was called upon to collect and analyze reports of suspicious drone activity in western Nebraska, for example.

Our Nation's fusion centers have a rapidly expanding range of missions that protect our citizens, and the Department of Homeland Security has a legal obligation to coordinate with and assist these State and local centers. So my legislation requires DHS to develop an engagement strategy to coordinate information sharing, technology, and personnel resources with these fusion centers.

Additionally, this bill requires DHS to develop clear and robust performance metrics for Federal personnel assigned to these centers. This will help both the headquarters and fusion center directors improve the effectiveness, while ensuring oversight and accountability.

In addition to personnel, DHS also provides fusion centers with access to classified and sensitive information.

H.R. 504 calls for improvements in training and technology to support this vital information exchange, including the requirement that DHS share intelligence products with fusion centers when appropriate.

Over the years, Congress has seen a vast improvement in DHS's support for these key stakeholders, including the NIAC. These improvements are vital to DHS sharing timely and relevant information with relevant stakeholders on the front lines of a constantly evolving threat landscape.

This bill will help those on the front lines defend against those who threaten or attack our way of life.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman THOMPSON and Ranking Member ROGERS for bringing this bill to the floor. I also thank Chairman JOHNSON and Ranking Member PETERS in the Senate for moving this bill through the Senate.

This is a commonsense measure, and with another strong showing of bipartisan support from the House. I look forward to the bill quickly becoming law.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 504.

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers and am prepared to close after the gentleman from Texas closes.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I, again, want to thank Representative BACON for his work on this legislation, as well as Chairman THOMPSON, Ranking Member ROGERS, Senator JOHNSON, and Senator PETERS for moving this bill through the House and Senate committees.

The sharing of counterterrorism and other homeland security information with State and local officials is vital in our efforts to protect the homeland. I am proud that we are able to support further enhancing these efforts in a bipartisan manner today.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 504 passed the House on voice vote last Friday and passed the Senate on voice vote in July after technical edits were incorporated into the text.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill again so that it can be sent to the White House for the President's signature.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1615

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. TORRES SMALL) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 504.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOMELAND SECURITY FOR CHILDREN ACT

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2932) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to ensure that the needs of children are considered in homeland security planning, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2932

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Homeland Security for Children Act".

SEC. 2. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR STRATEGY, POLICY, AND PLANS.

Paragraph (6) of section 709(c) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 349(c)) is amended by inserting ", including feedback from organizations representing the needs of children," after "stakeholder feedback".

SEC. 3. TECHNICAL EXPERT AUTHORIZED.

Paragraph (2) of section 503(b) of the Homeland Security Act (6 U.S.C. 313(b)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (G), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (H), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(I) identify and integrate the needs of children into activities to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against the risk of natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other manmade disasters, including catastrophic incidents, including by appointing a technical expert, who may consult with relevant outside organizations and experts, as necessary, to coordinate such integration, as necessary."

SEC. 4. REPORT.

Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter for five years, the Under Secretary for Strategy, Policy, and Plans of the Department of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report describing the efforts the Department has undertaken to review and incorporate feedback from organizations representing the needs of children into Department policy in accordance with paragraph (6) of section 709(c) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (as amended by section 2 of this Act), including information on the following:

(1) The designation of any individual responsible for carrying out such paragraph (6).

(2) Any review, formal or informal, of Department policies, programs, or activities to assess the suitability of such policies, programs, or activities for children and where feedback from organizations representing the needs of children should be reviewed and incorporated.

(3) Any review, change, modification, or promulgation of Department policies, programs, or activities to ensure that such policies, programs, or activities are appropriate for children.

(4) Coordination with organizations or experts outside the Department pursuant to such paragraph (6) conducted to inform any such review, change, modification, or promulgation of such policies, programs, or activities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. TORRES SMALL) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CRENSHAW) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Mexico.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in strong support of H.R. 2932, the Homeland Security for Children Act.

Mr. Speaker, when it comes to the Department of Homeland Security's policies and programs, it is important the children, the most vulnerable among us, are taken into consideration.

H.R. 2932, introduced by my fellow Subcommittee Chairman DONALD PAYNE, would, for the first time, authorize the children's technical expert position within FEMA to ensure the needs of children are incorporated in all disaster-related activities.

Importantly, the bill recognizes that, when it comes to DHS, the impacts of policies and programs go well beyond disaster response and recovery. It recognizes that, from screening protocols at TSA checkpoints to short-term detention standards to active-shooter training, DHS policy must incorporate the needs of children.

To that end, H.R. 2932 would direct the Department of Homeland Security's Under Secretary for Strategy, Policy, and Plans to incorporate the needs of children in all departmental policies, programs, and activities. A similar measure passed by voice vote in the full House passed last Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my House colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, January 7, 2020.

Hon. BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Chairman, Committee on Homeland Security, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN THOMPSON: I write concerning H.R. 2932, the Homeland Security for Children Act. There are certain provisions in this legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

In order to expedite floor consideration of H.R. 2932, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure agrees to forgo action on the bill. However, this is conditional on our

mutual understanding that forgoing consideration of the bill would not prejudice the Committee with respect to the appointment of conferees or to any future jurisdictional claim over the subject matters contained in the bill or similar legislation that fall within the Committee's Rule X jurisdiction. I also request that you urge the Speaker to name members of this Committee to any conference committee which is named to consider such provisions.

Please place a copy of this letter and your response acknowledging our jurisdictional interest into the committee report on H.R. 2932 and into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor.

Sincerely,

PETER A. DEFazio,
Chair.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 7, 2020.

Hon. PETER DEFazio,
Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN DEFazio: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 2932, the "Homeland Security for Children Act." The Committee on Homeland Security recognizes that the Committee on Transportation Infrastructure has a jurisdictional interest in H.R. 2932, and I appreciate your effort to allow this bill to be considered on the House floor.

I concur with you that forgoing action on the bill does not in any way prejudice the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure with respect to its jurisdictional prerogatives this bill or similar legislation in the future, and I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving this legislation.

I will include our letters on H.R. 2932 in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of this bill. I look forward to working with you on this legislation and other matters of great importance to this nation.

Sincerely,

BENNIE G. THOMPSON,
Chairman.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2932, the Homeland Security for Children Act. This legislation seeks to ensure that the needs of children, one of our most vulnerable populations, are considered in Department of Homeland Security planning.

H.R. 2932 directs the Under Secretary for Strategy, Policy, and Plans to incorporate feedback from children's organizations into departmentwide activities.

Furthermore, this bill authorizes the technical expert position within the Federal Emergency Management Agency, or FEMA, to identify and integrate the needs of children when preparing for, protecting against, responding to, and recovering from natural and man-made disasters.

It is imperative that we ensure that those who are unable to advocate for themselves are being represented when disaster strikes.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to join me in supporting this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, children make up nearly 23 percent of the Nation's population, and as the threats to our homeland continue to evolve, it is important that we be prepared to adequately assist every child at every age.

H.R. 2932 directs the Department of Homeland Security to include the needs of children, the most vulnerable among us, in all departmental activities.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter of support signed by several organizations representing the needs of children, including Save the Children, the Child Welfare League of America, Share Our Strength, and Zero to Three.

NATIONAL COALITION ON
CHILDREN AND DISASTERS,
Arlington, VA, July 12, 2019.

Hon. DONALD M. PAYNE, JR.,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN PAYNE: As members of the National Coalition on Children and Disasters, which includes organizations that advocate for the well-being of children and their families in the preparation for, response to, and recovery from natural or man-made disasters, we endorse H.R. 2932, the "Homeland Security for Children Act of 2019."

In the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, the nation learned how unprepared we were at the federal, state, and local levels of government in addressing and responding to the needs of children. As a result, in 2007, Congress established the National Commission on Children and Disasters, which produced a comprehensive book of recommendations in 2010. They included improved mental health services, pediatric and child welfare needs, and disaster management planning, response, and reunification for child care settings. Most importantly, the Commission strongly recommended that improved coordination of the needs of children among federal agencies was needed.

The Homeland Security for Children Act would help improve the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) response to the needs of children during disasters. Your bill would also increase accountability across government agencies in times of emergency and incorporate feedback from youth-serving organizations to prioritize and represent the needs of children into department-wide policies. In addition, it would mandate that DHS provide routine updates to Congress summarizing efforts undertaken to incorporate the needs of children in Department-wide policies, programs, and activities.

With natural disasters on the rise, the time is now for Congress to ensure that the necessary supports are in place to address needs of children and families following disasters. Children are not little adults. They have specialized needs that must be considered when planning for, responding to, and recovering from a disaster.

Thank you for your sponsorship of this critical legislation, as well as your ongoing leadership on behalf of children and families. If we can be of any assistance on advancing this bill, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

National Coalition on Children and Disasters Members include: Child Care Aware® of America; Child Welfare League of America; Early Care and

Education Consortium; First Focus Campaign for Children; Institute for Child Success; National Center for Disaster Preparedness at Columbia University; 1,000 Days; Partnership for Inclusive Disaster Strategies; Public Advocacy for Kids; Save the Children; Share Our Strength; Young Center for Immigrant Children's Rights; Zero to Three.

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support H.R. 2932, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. TORRES SMALL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2932, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the yeas have it.

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH ACT

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4737) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require the Under Secretary for Science and Technology of the Department of Homeland Security to research and evaluate existing Federal research regarding approaches to mitigate climate change on homeland security to identify areas for further research within the Department, research and develop approaches to mitigate the consequences of climate change on homeland security, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4737

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Department of Homeland Security Climate Change Research Act".

SEC. 2. CLIMATE CHANGE PLANNING, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, AND PROTECTION AND PREPAREDNESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 321. CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Under Secretary for Science and Technology—

"(1) shall evaluate existing Federal research regarding approaches to mitigate the consequence of climate change on homeland security to identify areas for additional research and development pursuant to paragraph (2) with respect to—

"(A) any connection between climate change and homeland security, including

how the resulting competition for resources, economic distress, and social discontent has contributed to, among other outcomes, acts of terrorism;

“(B) the degree to which climate change is reflected in terrorism preparedness and emergency planning and policies, including with respect to preparedness, response to, and recovery from natural disasters; and

“(C) the degree to which the Federal funding structure to respond to major disaster declarations and emergency declarations is adequately structured to meet the demands of responding to and recovering from acts of terrorism and natural disasters that are aggravated by climate change; and

“(2) shall, to the extent practicable, conduct research and development on approaches to mitigate the consequences of climate change on homeland security in response to finding pursuant to paragraph (1).

“(b) SCOPE.—The scope of the research and development under subsection (a)(2) shall include the following:

“(1) Any connection between climate change and homeland security, including how the resulting competition for resources, economic distress, and social discontent can contribute to, among other outcomes, acts of terrorism.

“(2) The degree to which climate change is reflected in terrorism preparedness and emergency planning and policies, including with respect to preparedness, response to, and recovery from natural disasters.

“(3) The degree to which the Federal funding structure to respond to major disaster declarations and emergency declarations is adequately structured to meet the demands of responding to and recovering from acts of terrorism and natural disasters that are aggravated by climate change.

“(c) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out this section, the Under Secretary for Science and Technology shall consult with the heads of other relevant agencies and departments of the Federal Government, first responders, and relevant owners and operators of critical infrastructure.

“(d) CLIMATE CHANGE DEFINED.—The term ‘climate change’ refers to detectable changes in one or more climate system components that is directly or indirectly attributed to—

“(1) human activity; and

“(2) altering the composition of the global atmosphere.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 320 the following new item:

“Sec. 321. Climate change research and development.”.

SEC. 3. REPORT TO CONGRESS.

Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter for three years, the Under Secretary for Science and Technology of the Department of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report on any research and development activities carried out pursuant to section 321 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. TORRES SMALL) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CRENSHAW) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Mexico.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4737, the Department of Homeland Security Climate Change Research Act.

Mr. Speaker, we know that climate change is happening, and it is affecting every country around the globe. Moreover, we know that climate change is leading to increased instability in developing countries.

Not only has the Department of Defense written about it, Congress acknowledged this in the fiscal year 2018 National Defense Authorization Act, which included in its finding that “as global temperatures rise, droughts and famines can lead to more failed states, which are breeding grounds of extremist and terrorist organizations.”

While DOD has researched the implications of climate change on national security, DHS is best positioned to research and respond climate change on homeland security. There are already reports of extremist groups overseas using extreme weather events as a recruitment tool, targeting farmers whose crops were lost to drought or other weather events.

As these groups recruit more members, gaining strength, the threat they pose to homeland security increases. DHS must be proactive, not simply reactive in this threat.

H.R. 4737 will ensure that DHS is using its resources efficiently, evaluating what we already know about climate change’s effects on homeland security, and, where practical, developing tactics to mitigate those effects critical to the Department’s mission. With this knowledge, the good people at DHS will be able to better perform their job and keep our country safe.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my House colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND
TECHNOLOGY,

Washington, DC, January 9, 2020.

Chairman BENNIE G. THOMPSON,
Committee on Homeland Security, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN THOMPSON, I am writing to you concerning H.R. 4737, the “Department of Homeland Security Climate Change Research Act,” which was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security on October 18, 2019.

I agree to work cooperatively on H.R. 4737 and in order to expedite consideration of the bill the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology (“Science Committee”) will waive formal consideration of the bill. This is, however, not a waiver of future jurisdictional claims by the Science Committee over the subject matter contained in H.R. 4737 or similar legislation.

Thank you for agreeing to support the appointment of Science Committee conferees during any House–Senate conference convened on this legislation. Additionally, thank you for your assurances to include our exchange of letters in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill.

Sincerely,
EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON,
Chairwoman, Committee on Science, Space,
and Technology.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY,
Washington, DC, January 8, 2020.

Hon. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON,
Chairwoman, Committee on Science, Space, and
Technology, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN JOHNSON: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 4737, the “Department of Homeland Security Climate Change Research Act.” I recognize that the Committee on Science, Space and Technology has a jurisdictional interest in H.R. 4737, and appreciate your effort to allow this bill to be considered on the House floor.

I concur with you that forgoing action on the bill does not in any way prejudice the Committee on Science, Space and Technology with respect to its jurisdictional prerogatives on this bill or similar legislation in the future, and I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House–Senate conference involving this legislation.

I will include our letters on H.R. 4737 in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of this bill. I look forward to working with you on this legislation and other matters of great importance to this nation.

Sincerely,
BENNIE G. THOMPSON,
Chairman.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4737, the Department of Homeland Security Climate Change Research Act.

Numerous Federal studies have been conducted that summarize the impacts of climate change on the United States and discuss the nexus between climate change and terrorism.

This bill directs DHS’ Science and Technology Directorate to evaluate the current Federal research regarding the connection between climate change and homeland security to identify any research gaps and, to the extent practical, conduct additional research to fill those gaps.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage Members to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, effectively combating terrorism is a bipartisan issue, and we have a duty to our constituents to support smart legislative proposals.

Passage of the DHS Climate Change Research Act would ensure that the Department of Homeland Security is proactively addressing and attempting to mitigate the risks that climate change poses to our homeland security.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for my colleagues to support H.R. 4737, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. TORRES SMALL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4432, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROTECTING CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AGAINST DRONES AND EMERGING THREATS ACT

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4432) to require the Department of Homeland Security to prepare a terrorism threat assessment relating to unmanned aircraft systems, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4432

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Protecting Critical Infrastructure Against Drones and Emerging Threats Act".

SEC. 2. DRONE AND EMERGING THREAT ASSESSMENT.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security shall—

(1) *in consultation with other relevant officials of the Department, request additional information from other agencies of the Federal Government, State and local government agencies, and the private sector relating to threats of unmanned aircraft systems and other emerging threats associated with such new technologies;*

(2) *in consultation with relevant officials of the Department and other appropriate agencies of the Federal Government, develop and disseminate a security threat assessment regarding unmanned aircraft systems and other emerging threats associated with such new technologies; and*

(3) *establish and utilize, in conjunction with the Chief Information Officer of the Department and other relevant entities, a secure communications and information technology infrastructure, including data-mining and other advanced analytical tools, in order to access, receive, and analyze data and information in furtherance of the responsibilities under this section, including by establishing a voluntary mechanism whereby critical infrastructure owners and operators may report information on emerging threats, such as the threat posed by unmanned aircraft systems.*

(b) *REPORT.*—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security shall prepare a threat assessment and report to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate on the threat posed by unmanned aircraft systems, including information collected from critical infrastructure owners and operators and Federal, State, and local government agencies. Such assessment and report shall also include a classified plan to mitigate such threat, as appropriate.

(c) *DEFINITIONS.*—

(1) *CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE.*—The term "critical infrastructure" has the meaning given such term in section 1016(e) of Public Law 107–56 (42 U.S.C. 5195c(e)).

(2) *UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM.*—The term "unmanned aircraft system" has the meaning given such term in section 331 of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 (49 U.S.C. 40101 note; Public Law 112–95).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. TORRES SMALL) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CRENSHAW) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Mexico.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4432, would require the Department of Homeland Security to take action and address an emerging threat to our Nation's security, the threat posed by unmanned aerial systems, or drones, to critical infrastructure.

Drone technology is far from new. However, as technology evolves, so do the capabilities of bad actors who may want to cause harm to the people of this country. We know the drones can be weaponized and used to carry out terrorist attacks, particularly on vulnerable, critical infrastructure. Earlier this fall, drones struck Saudi Arabian crude oil infrastructure, disrupting the production of 5.7 million barrels of oil per day and causing a spike in oil prices around the world.

In an evolving threat environment, understanding the threats that drones present to critical infrastructure here in the United States is critical to mitigating those threats.

Critical infrastructure owners and operators recognize the benefits of drone technology; many even put them to good use in their own businesses. Nevertheless, they do have concerns about the threats that unauthorized drones may pose to their facilities.

Currently, when a drone is detected in a facility's airspace, there is no DHS official agency to call. At the very least, owners and operators should be able to report unauthorized drone activity when they detect it.

H.R. 4432 would allow for information sharing between critical infrastructure owners and operators and DHS in several ways:

First, it would require DHS to establish a channel for the voluntary reporting information on drones, as well as other emerging threats, over a secure communications infrastructure developed in conjunction with the Department's Chief Information Officer.

Additionally, H.R. 4432, would mandate that the DHS' Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis develop and disseminate a threat assessment on unmanned aerial systems and other emerging threats associated with drone technology. This assessment would consider threat intelligence from Federal, State, local, and private-sector partners and would be prepared in consultation with other DHS components, like the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, that have relevant expertise.

Finally, H.R. 4432 would require DHS to report its findings to Congress within 1 year.

Collectively, this bill would require DHS to take the lead on understanding the threat that drones present to this Nation's critical infrastructure, while also creating an enduring mechanism for DHS to gather information on emerging threats, as they arise, from the owners and operators who stand on the front line of our defense.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4432, the Protecting Critical Infrastructure Against Drones and Emerging Threats Act.

In the wrong hands, unmanned aerial systems can pose a threat to the American people. At our borders, criminals are using drones to smuggle drugs and surveil law enforcement. Terrorists like ISIS have used them in the past to carry out attacks overseas.

We must do more to address this threat, and with this bill we do just that. H.R. 4432 protects the American people from the threat posed by these criminal drone operators.

□ 1630

This legislation requires the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis at DHS to prepare an assessment of the threat from drones with information gathered from Federal, State, local, and private-sector partners.

This bill also requires DHS to establish a secure communications network to receive and analyze information on the threat and a voluntary mechanism for reporting threat information from owners and operators of critical infrastructure.

During committee consideration of this bill, I proposed an amendment to allow DHS to produce this information in a classified form, as appropriate. I am pleased that language was included in this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, this is an important bill that will position DHS to address the threat that drones pose to critical infrastructure. This measure was previously introduced by my colleague

from Louisiana (Mr. RICHMOND) in the 115th Congress and passed the House by a voice vote.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will do the same today, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. TORRES SMALL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4432, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DRONE ORIGIN SECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACT

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4753) to prohibit the Secretary of Homeland Security from operating or procuring foreign-made unmanned aircraft systems, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4753

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Drone Origin Security Enhancement Act”.

SEC. 2. PROHIBITION ON OPERATION OR PROCUREMENT OF FOREIGN-MADE UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS.

(a) PROHIBITION ON AGENCY OPERATION OR PROCUREMENT.—The Secretary of Homeland Security may not operate, provide financial assistance for, or enter into or renew a contract for the procurement of—

(1) an unmanned aircraft system (UAS) that—

(A) is manufactured in a covered foreign country or by a corporation domiciled in a covered foreign country;

(B) uses flight controllers, radios, data transmission devices, cameras, or gimbals manufactured in a covered foreign country or by a corporation domiciled in a covered foreign country;

(C) uses a ground control system or operating software developed in a covered foreign country or by a corporation domiciled in a covered foreign country; or

(D) uses network connectivity or data storage located in or administered by a corporation domiciled in a covered foreign country; or

(2) a system manufactured in a covered foreign country or by a corporation domiciled in a covered foreign country for the detection or identification of covered unmanned aircraft systems.

(b) WAIVER.—The Secretary of Homeland Security may waive the prohibition under subsection (a) on a case by case basis by certifying in writing to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate that the operation or procurement that is the subject of such a waiver is required—

(1) in the national interest of the United States;

(2) for counter-UAS surrogate testing and training; or

(3) for intelligence, electronic warfare, or information warfare operations, testing, analysis, and or training.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED FOREIGN COUNTRY.—The term “covered foreign country” means a country labeled as a strategic competitor in the “Summary of the 2018 National Defense Strategy of the United States of America: Sharpening the American Military’s Competitive Edge” issued by the Department of Defense pursuant to section 113 of title 10, United States Code.

(2) COVERED UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEM.—The term “unmanned aircraft system” has the meaning given such term in section 331 of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–95; 49 U.S.C. 44802 note).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. TORRES SMALL) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CRENSHAW) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Mexico.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman?

There was no objection.

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, first, I want to thank my colleague, Congressman CRENSHAW, for introducing this important legislation.

To help carry out its many missions, the Department of Homeland Security, DHS, relies on drones to improve situational awareness. Drones can be used to survey damage from natural disasters or monitor remote locations along the border, including in my district. If data collected by a DHS drone was to be stolen by a foreign government, it could jeopardize the national or homeland security.

Recent reports suggest that Chinese-manufactured drones, otherwise known as unmanned aircraft systems, in the American market might be compromised and used to send sensitive information to the Chinese Government. In response to these cybersecurity concerns, the Department of the Interior recently grounded all of its foreign-made drones. The DOD similarly banned the purchase and use of all commercial off-the-shelf drones, except under limited circumstances.

It is time for the DHS to take similar protective measures. H.R. 4753 would prohibit DHS from purchasing or using drone technology manufactured in certain foreign countries designated as strategic competitors by the National Defense Strategy. The legislation permits the use of such drone technology only when DHS notifies Congress that the technology is being used in a limited manner, such as counter-drone testing and training.

I am proud to be an original cosponsor of this bipartisan bill, grateful to

have joined Congressman CRENSHAW on this initiative, and pleased that it was reported out of committee by unanimous consent.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my House colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the Department of Homeland Security is charged with protecting Americans here at home, and it is critical that the technologies used to carry out this mission are secure. The risk posed by certain foreign drone manufacturers is well documented and presents a national security threat.

Chinese-manufactured drones could provide a backdoor for the Chinese Government to access sensitive flight data from drones used by DHS. My bill, H.R. 4753, seeks to address this vulnerability.

The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency has stated that these unmanned aircraft systems are a potential risk to an organization’s information and that drones could contain components that could compromise your data.

The potential for comprised data to fall into the hands of a foreign government should concern everyone. It threatens to disrupt the law enforcement and national security objectives of DHS.

My bill, the Drone Origin Security Enhancement Act, addresses the threat by prohibiting DHS from acquiring unmanned aircraft systems manufactured in a foreign country labeled a strategic competitor by the Department of Defense. This is similar to a prohibition included in the National Defense Authorization Act of 2019 for the military.

Simply put, my bill will ensure that DHS is not using drone equipment from a foreign government that our military already views as a threat.

Much like the Department of Defense, DHS and its components have a critical mission. The risk introduced into these missions by foreign-manufactured drones is not something that can be ignored. This legislation addresses this very real threat and will keep our adversaries from compromising the technology we use to keep Americans safe.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague from New Mexico for her leadership on this bill. I urge my colleagues to pass H.R. 4753, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4753 takes the much-needed step of protecting the Department of Homeland Security from cybersecurity threats associated with certain foreign-made drones.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. TORRES SMALL) that the House

suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4753.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DHS ACQUISITION REFORM ACT OF 2019

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3413) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for certain acquisition authorities for the Under Secretary of Management of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3413

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “DHS Acquisition Reform Act of 2019”.

SEC. 1. ACQUISITION AUTHORITIES FOR UNDER SECRETARY FOR MANAGEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

Section 701 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 341) is amended by—

(1) redesignating subsection (d), the first subsection (e) (relating to the system for award management consultation), and the second subsection (e) (relating to the definition of interoperable communications) as subsections (e), (f), and (g), respectively; and

(2) inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection:

“(d) ACQUISITION AND RELATED RESPONSIBILITIES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 1702(a) of title 41, United States Code, the Under Secretary for Management is the Chief Acquisition Officer of the Department. As Chief Acquisition Officer, the Under Secretary shall have the authorities and perform the functions specified in such section 1702(b), and perform all other functions and responsibilities delegated by the Secretary or described in this subsection.

“(2) FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—In addition to the authorities and functions specified in section 1702(b) of title 41, United States Code, the functions and responsibilities of the Under Secretary for Management related to acquisition (as such term is defined in section 711) include the following:

“(A) Advising the Secretary regarding acquisition management activities, taking into account risks of failure to achieve cost, schedule, or performance parameters, to ensure that the Department achieves its mission through the adoption of widely accepted program management best practices (as such term is defined in section 711) and standards and, where appropriate, acquisition innovation best practices.

“(B) Leading the Department’s acquisition oversight body, the Acquisition Review Board.

“(C) Exercising the acquisition decision authority (as such term is defined in section 711) to approve, pause, modify (including the rescission of approvals of program milestones), or cancel major acquisition programs (as such term is defined in section 711), unless the Under Secretary delegates such authority to a Component Acquisition

Executive (as such term is defined in section 711) pursuant to paragraph (3).

“(D) Establishing policies for acquisition that implement an approach that takes into account risks of failure to achieve cost, schedule, or performance parameters that all components of the Department shall comply with, including outlining relevant authorities for program managers to effectively manage acquisition programs (as such term is defined in section 711).

“(E) Ensuring that each major acquisition program has a Department-approved acquisition program baseline (as such term is defined in section 711), pursuant to the Department’s acquisition management policy.

“(F) Assisting the heads of components and Component Acquisition Executives in efforts to comply with Federal law, the Federal Acquisition Regulation, and Department acquisition management directives.

“(G) Ensuring that grants and financial assistance are provided only to individuals and organizations that are not suspended or debarred.

“(H) Distributing guidance throughout the Department to ensure that contractors involved in acquisitions, particularly contractors that access the Department’s information systems and technologies, adhere to relevant Department policies related to physical and information security as identified by the Under Secretary for Management.

“(I) Overseeing the Component Acquisition Executive organizational structure to ensure Component Acquisition Executives have sufficient capabilities and comply with Department acquisition policies.

“(3) DELEGATION OF CERTAIN ACQUISITION DECISION AUTHORITY.—

“(A) LEVEL 3 ACQUISITIONS.—The Under Secretary for Management may delegate acquisition decision authority to the relevant Component Acquisition Executive for an acquisition program that has a life cycle cost estimate of less than \$300,000,000.

“(B) LEVEL 2 ACQUISITIONS.—The Under Secretary for Management may delegate acquisition decision authority in writing to the relevant Component Acquisition Executive for a major acquisition program that has a life cycle cost estimate of at least \$300,000,000 but not more than \$1,000,000,000 if all of the following requirements are met:

“(i) The component concerned possesses working policies, processes, and procedures that are consistent with Department-level acquisition policy.

“(ii) The Component Acquisition Executive concerned has adequate, experienced, and dedicated professional employees with program management training, as applicable, commensurate with the size of the acquisition programs and related activities delegated to such Component Acquisition Executive by the Under Secretary for Management.

“(iii) Each major acquisition program concerned has written documentation showing that it has a Department-approved acquisition program baseline and it is meeting agreed-upon cost, schedule, and performance thresholds.

“(C) LEVEL 1 ACQUISITIONS.—The Under Secretary for Management may delegate acquisition decision authority in writing to the relevant Component Acquisition Executive for a Level 1 major acquisition program that has a life cycle cost estimate of more than \$1,000,000,000 if all of the following requirements are met:

“(i) The Undersecretary for Management conducts a risk assessment of the planned acquisition and determines that it is appropriate to delegate authority for such major acquisition program.

“(ii) The component concerned possesses working policies, processes, and procedures

that are consistent with Department-level acquisition policy.

“(iii) The Component Acquisition Executive concerned has adequate, experienced, and dedicated professional employees with program management training, as applicable, commensurate with the size of the acquisition programs and related activities delegated to such Component Acquisition Executive by the Under Secretary for Management.

“(iv) Each Level 1 major acquisition program concerned has written documentation showing that it has a Department-approved acquisition program baseline and it is meeting agreed-upon cost, schedule, and performance thresholds.

“(v) The Under Secretary for Management provides written notification to the appropriate congressional committees of the decision to delegate the authority to the relevant Component Acquisition Executive.

“(4) RELATIONSHIP TO UNDER SECRETARY FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this subsection shall diminish the authority granted to the Under Secretary for Science and Technology under this Act. The Under Secretary for Management and the Under Secretary for Science and Technology shall cooperate in matters related to the coordination of acquisitions across the Department so that investments of the Directorate of Science and Technology are able to support current and future requirements of the components of the Department.

“(B) OPERATIONAL TESTING AND EVALUATION.—The Under Secretary for Science and Technology shall—

“(i) ensure, in coordination with relevant component heads, that major acquisition programs—

“(I) complete operational testing and evaluation of technologies and systems to be acquired or developed by major acquisition programs to assess operational effectiveness, suitability, and cybersecurity;

“(II) use independent verification and validation of operational test and evaluation implementation and results, as appropriate; and

“(III) document whether such programs meet all performance requirements included in their acquisition program baselines;

“(ii) ensure that such operational testing and evaluation includes all system components and incorporates operators into the testing to ensure that systems perform as intended in the appropriate operational setting; and

“(iii) determine if testing conducted by other Federal departments and agencies and private entities is relevant and sufficient in determining whether systems perform as intended in the operational setting.”.

SEC. 2. ACQUISITION AUTHORITIES FOR CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

Paragraph (2) of section 702(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 342(b)) is amended by—

(1) redesignating subparagraph (I) as subparagraph (J); and

(2) inserting after subparagraph (H) the following new subparagraph:

“(I) Oversee the costs of acquisition programs (as such term is defined in section 711) and related activities to ensure that actual and planned costs are in accordance with budget estimates and are affordable, or can be adequately funded, over the life cycle of such programs and activities.”.

SEC. 3. ACQUISITION AUTHORITIES FOR CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

Section 703 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 343) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection:

“(b) **ACQUISITION RESPONSIBILITIES.**—In addition to the responsibilities specified in section 11315 of title 40, United States Code, the acquisition responsibilities of the Chief Information Officer, in consultation with the Under Secretary for Management, shall include the following:

“(1) Overseeing the management of the Homeland Security Enterprise Architecture and ensuring that, before each acquisition decision event (as such term is defined in section 711), approved information technology acquisitions comply with any departmental information technology management requirements, security protocols, and the Homeland Security Enterprise Architecture, and in any case in which information technology acquisitions do not comply with the Department's management directives, making recommendations to the Department's Acquisition Review Board regarding such noncompliance.

“(2) Providing recommendations to the Acquisition Review Board regarding information technology programs, and developing information technology acquisition strategic guidance.”.

SEC. 4. ACQUISITION AUTHORITIES FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF STRATEGY, POLICY, AND PLANS.

Subsection (c) of section 709 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 349) is amended by—

(1) redesignating paragraphs (4) through (7) as (5) through (8), respectively; and

(2) inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph:

“(4) ensure acquisition programs (as such term is defined in section 711) support the DHS Quadrennial Homeland Security Review Report, the DHS Strategic Plan, the DHS Strategic Priorities, and other appropriate successor documents;”.

SEC. 5. ACQUISITION AUTHORITIES FOR PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT (PARM).

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Title VII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 341 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“SEC. 711. ACQUISITION AUTHORITIES FOR PROGRAM ACCOUNTABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT.

“(a) **ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE.**—Within the Management Directorate, there shall be a Program Accountability and Risk Management office to—

“(1) provide consistent accountability, standardization, and transparency of major acquisition programs of the Department;

“(2) serve as the central oversight function for all Department major acquisition programs; and

“(3) provide review and analysis of Department acquisition programs, as appropriate.

“(b) **RESPONSIBILITIES OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.**—The Program Accountability and Risk Management office shall be led by an Executive Director to oversee the requirements specified in subsection (a). The Executive Director shall report directly to the Under Secretary for Management, and shall carry out the following responsibilities:

“(1) Monitor regularly the performance of Department major acquisition programs between acquisition decision events to identify problems with cost, performance, or schedule that components may need to address to pre-

vent cost overruns, performance issues, or schedule delays.

“(2) Assist the Under Secretary for Management in managing the Department's acquisition programs and related activities.

“(3) Conduct oversight of individual acquisition programs to implement Department acquisition program policy, procedures, and guidance with a priority on ensuring the data the office collects and maintains from Department components is accurate and reliable.

“(4) Serve as the focal point and coordinator for the acquisition life cycle review process and as the executive secretariat for the Department's Acquisition Review Board.

“(5) Advise the persons having acquisition decision authority in making acquisition decisions consistent with all applicable laws and in establishing clear lines of authority, accountability, and responsibility for acquisition decisionmaking within the Department.

“(6) Assist the Chief Procurement Officer of the Department, as appropriate, in developing strategies and specific plans for hiring, training, and professional development to address any deficiency within the Department's acquisition workforce.

“(7) Develop standardized certification standards in consultation with the Component Acquisition Executives for all acquisition program managers.

“(8) Assess the results of major acquisition programs' post-implementation reviews and identify opportunities to improve performance throughout the acquisition process.

“(9) Provide technical support and assistance to Department acquisition programs and acquisition personnel and coordinate with the Chief Procurement Officer regarding workforce training and development activities.

“(10) Assist, as appropriate, with the preparation of the Future Years Homeland Security Program, and make such information available to the congressional homeland security committees.

“(c) **RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMPONENTS.**—Each head of a component shall comply with Federal law, the Federal Acquisition Regulation, and Department acquisition management directives established by the Under Secretary for Management. For each major acquisition program, each head of a component shall—

“(1) define baseline requirements and document changes to such requirements, as appropriate;

“(2) establish a complete life cycle cost estimate with supporting documentation that is consistent with cost estimating best practices as identified by the Comptroller General of the United States;

“(3) verify each life cycle cost estimate against independent cost estimates or assessments, as appropriate, and reconcile any differences;

“(4) complete a cost-benefit analysis with supporting documentation;

“(5) develop and maintain a schedule that is consistent with scheduling best practices as identified by the Comptroller General of the United States, including, in appropriate cases, an integrated master schedule; and

“(6) ensure that all acquisition program information provided by the component is complete, accurate, timely, and valid.

“(d) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

“(1) **ACQUISITION.**—The term ‘acquisition’ has the meaning given such term in section 131 of title 41, United States Code.

“(2) **ACQUISITION DECISION AUTHORITY.**—The term ‘acquisition decision authority’ means the authority, held by the Secretary acting through the Deputy Secretary or Under Secretary for Management to—

“(A) ensure compliance with Federal law, the Federal Acquisition Regulation, and Department acquisition management directives;

“(B) review (including approving, pausing, modifying, or canceling) an acquisition program through the life cycle of such program;

“(C) ensure that acquisition program managers have the resources necessary to successfully execute an approved acquisition program;

“(D) ensure good acquisition program management of cost, schedule, risk, and system performance of the acquisition program at issue, including assessing acquisition program baseline breaches and directing any corrective action for such breaches; and

“(E) ensure that acquisition program managers, on an ongoing basis, monitor cost, schedule, and performance against established baselines and use tools to assess risks to an acquisition program at all phases of the life cycle of such program to avoid and mitigate acquisition program baseline breaches.

“(3) **ACQUISITION DECISION EVENT.**—The term ‘acquisition decision event’, with respect to an acquisition program, means a predetermined point within each of the acquisition phases at which the acquisition decision authority determines whether such acquisition program shall proceed to the next acquisition phase.

“(4) **ACQUISITION PROGRAM.**—The term ‘acquisition program’ means the process by which the Department acquires, with any appropriated amounts or fee funding, by contract for purchase or lease, property or services (including construction) that support the missions and goals of the Department.

“(5) **ACQUISITION PROGRAM BASELINE.**—The term ‘acquisition program baseline’, with respect to an acquisition program, means a summary of the cost, schedule, and performance parameters, expressed in standard, measurable, quantitative terms, which must be met in order to accomplish the goals of such program.

“(6) **BEST PRACTICES.**—The term ‘best practices’, with respect to acquisition, means a knowledge-based approach to capability development that includes the following:

“(A) Identifying and validating needs.

“(B) Assessing alternatives to select the most appropriate solution.

“(C) Clearly establishing well-defined requirements.

“(D) Developing realistic cost assessments and schedules.

“(E) Securing stable funding that matches resources to requirements.

“(F) Demonstrating technology, design, and manufacturing maturity.

“(G) Using milestones and exit criteria or specific accomplishments that demonstrate progress.

“(H) Adopting and executing standardized processes with known success across programs.

“(I) Establishing an adequate workforce that is qualified and sufficient to perform necessary functions.

“(J) Integrating the capabilities described in subparagraphs (A) through (I) into the Department's mission and business operations.

“(7) **BREACH.**—The term ‘breach’, with respect to a major acquisition program, means a failure to meet any cost, schedule, or performance threshold specified in the most recently approved acquisition program baseline.

“(8) **CONGRESSIONAL HOMELAND SECURITY COMMITTEES.**—The term ‘congressional homeland security committees’ means—

“(A) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

“(B) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

“(9) COMPONENT ACQUISITION EXECUTIVE.—The term ‘Component Acquisition Executive’ means the senior acquisition official within a component who is designated in writing by the Under Secretary for Management, in consultation with the component head, with authority and responsibility for leading a process and staff to provide acquisition and program management oversight, policy, and guidance to ensure that statutory, regulatory, and higher level policy requirements are fulfilled, including compliance with Federal law, the Federal Acquisition Regulation, and Department acquisition management directives established by the Under Secretary for Management.

“(10) MAJOR ACQUISITION PROGRAM.—The term ‘major acquisition program’ means a Department acquisition program that is estimated by the Secretary to require an eventual total expenditure of at least \$300,000,000 (based on fiscal year 2019 constant dollars) over its life cycle cost or a program identified by the Chief Acquisition Officer as a program of special interest.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 710 the following new item:

“Sec. 711. Acquisition authorities for Program Accountability and Risk Management.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. TORRES SMALL) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CRENSHAW) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New Mexico.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the Department of Homeland Security, DHS, invests billions of dollars in major acquisition programs annually to execute its critical missions. These programs acquire systems vital to homeland security, including ships for the U.S. Coast Guard and baggage screening systems for the Transportation Security Administration.

However, the Government Accountability Office and the DHS Office of Inspector General have reported on the longstanding challenges DHS faces in managing its major acquisitions program. Although DHS has taken steps to improve acquisition management, DHS struggles to ensure that major acquisition programs cost what was originally estimated, are delivered on schedule, and provide the capabilities originally intended.

H.R. 3413 clarifies responsibilities for acquisition management activities

within DHS to ensure that major acquisition programs have the appropriate support and oversight needed to succeed. It will also improve accountability when major acquisition programs do not perform as well as intended.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Congressman CRENSHAW for yet another important DHS bill. I urge my House colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CRENSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the Department of Homeland Security is tasked with some of the most critical national security functions in the Federal Government. The Department is responsible for securing our borders, defending our cyber networks, safeguarding air travel, and protecting our ports. To carry out these important missions, it is imperative that DHS acquire the proper tools and equipment and maintain proper oversight of such acquisitions.

Both the Government Accountability Office and the DHS Office of Inspector General have reported on the persistent challenges that DHS has faced for years in managing its major acquisition programs. The Department's shortcomings in the management of these programs come with a hefty price tag for American taxpayers, to the tune of billions of dollars annually.

GAO reviewed acquisitions at DHS in 2016 and found that 8 of 25 major acquisition programs experienced cost overruns, schedule slips, or both. On average, these programs' cost estimates ballooned by \$1.7 billion, and the key deadlines were missed by almost a year. Only 3 out of 25 major acquisition programs were on track to meet their original schedule and cost goals.

GAO has also found that DHS components have not implemented acquisition policy consistently. In 2012, GAO determined that only 4 out of 66 programs had all the required documents approved in accordance with DHS policy, and in 2015, GAO determined that DHS did not conduct needed operational testing on all acquisition programs.

Although DHS has taken steps in recent years to improve acquisition management, this process remains ripe for waste, fraud, and abuse. The Department continues to struggle to ensure that major acquisition programs adhere to their budgets, timelines, and capability goals.

To be clear, it is taxpayers who are on the hook for all of this. We must remember that every inefficiency in government spending results in an additional financial burden that must be covered by the citizens of this country.

As egregious as the cost overruns may be, the consequences of not providing the proper tools on time are even more dire. If DHS cannot provide proper oversight of its major acquisition programs, then the Department cannot provide the tools they need to execute their missions to keep Americans safe.

This bill goes a long way to correct some of the current shortfalls in the acquisition process, which will help ensure we are being responsible stewards of taxpayer dollars and protecting the integrity of these programs. It gives new authority over these billion-dollar programs to the Under Secretary for Management as the Chief Acquisition Officer. It fosters more thoughtful management of major acquisition programs using private-sector best practices and bolsters oversight and accountability measures.

These changes will help move the necessary tools into the hands of those protecting our homeland in a timely and efficient manner without foisting a financial burden on Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of my bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3413 is necessary to provide robust oversight of major acquisition programs to help ensure that these programs meet cost, schedule, and performance goals, and that taxpayer money is not wasted.

A previous version of this bill passed the House in the 115th Congress by a vote of 407-1.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to, once again, pass this important legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. TORRES SMALL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3413, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

THE BUDGET MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 116-92)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Over the past 3 years, my Administration has worked tirelessly to restore America's economic strength. We have ended the war on American workers and stopped the assault on American industry, launching an economic boom the likes of which we have never seen before.

While our incredible economic turnaround came as a shock to most career

politicians in Washington, it is no surprise to millions of hard-working families across the Nation. Their natural talent, ingenuity, and strength simply needed an opportunity to flourish, free from the massive regulations and taxes heaped upon them by their Government.

As my Administration continues to remove these burdens, our economy continues to surpass expectations. We are growing faster than the experts thought possible. The unemployment rate is at 3.5 percent, the lowest it has been in 50 years. And more Americans are working today than at any point in our history.

Today's tremendous job market is leading employers to realize the vast potential of many individuals they previously overlooked. Over the past 3 years, the employment rate of our prime-age workers has skyrocketed, and wages are growing the fastest for historically disadvantaged workers, reversing trends under the previous administration.

With this 2021 Budget, my Administration is placing a special focus on these forgotten Americans, because every individual deserves to experience the dignity that comes through work. The truth is, jobs do not just provide paychecks: they give people purpose; allow them to engage with their communities; and help them reach their true potential. As we have shown, the right policies offer Americans paths to independence rather than trapping them in reliance on Government programs.

The era of putting American workers second and doubling down on the failed policies of the past is over. While job creation during my Presidency has surpassed expectations, the credit belongs to the job creators and workers who risk everything and devote themselves to building a better future for themselves, their families, and their Nation. The Federal Government does not create jobs; hardworking Americans create jobs. My Administration's role is to follow our foundational policy pillars and allow our job creators and workers to do what they do best.

To ensure this economic strength continues, I have called on the Government to reduce wasteful, unnecessary spending, and to fix mismanagement and redundancy across agencies. This includes prioritizing spending for programs that are a core function of the United States Government.

As we enter the 2020's, our Nation confronts new challenges and opportunities. The 21st century requires us to focus on great power rivals; prioritize artificial intelligence, 5G, and industries of the future; and to protect our research and environment from foreign government influence. To meet these challenges and seize these opportunities, we must shift the Government out of its old and outdated ways. This will require each and every Government agency to do more to prepare for the demands of tomorrow.

The following are key priorities of my Administration:

Better Trade Deals. Renegotiated or new trade deals with Canada and Mexico, China, South Korea, and Japan are modernizing international trade and creating freer, fairer, and more reciprocal trade between the United States and our largest economic partners. These deals will enable our country's manufacturing renaissance to continue. Trade deals are in development with the United Kingdom and the European Union, as well as other countries that desire access to the coveted American market. These deals will expand American markets abroad and keep businesses here in America, which means keeping jobs here at home.

Preserving Peace through Strength. To sustain security at home and promote American interests abroad, my Administration has rebuilt the military. A strong military, fully equipped and integrated with our allies and all our instruments of power, enables our Nation to deter war, preserve peace, and, if necessary, defeat aggression against the United States and her people. To that end, my Budget requests \$740.5 billion for national defense.

Overcoming the Opioid Crisis. Because of my Administration's aggressive tactics to fight over-prescription of opioids, promote effective treatment for addiction, and secure the border, we are turning the tide of the opioid crisis. Since my term began, we have seen a more than 30 percent decrease in the total amount of opioids prescribed, and deaths from drug overdose fell for the first time in nearly 30 years in 2018.

Failure is not an option when it comes to helping people avoid the pain, suffering, and death caused by addiction. Work must play an integral role in any solution. Research shows that holding a job is a key factor in helping people overcome drug addiction. For the duration of my Presidency, I will continue to promote policies that will beat back this deadly crisis and promote job training and employment opportunities for Americans who are rebuilding their lives after struggling with addiction.

Regulation Relief. Many pundits and Washington insiders laughed when I promised to cut two regulations for every new regulation. They were correct that two-for-one was the wrong goal. Instead, the Federal Government has cut more than seven regulations for every significant new regulation. After only 3 years, my Administration has cut a historic number of regulations, and we have put the brakes on an endless assault of new, costly actions by Federal agencies.

Our commitment to regulatory reform stems from the simple truth that the vast majority of business owners want to do the right thing, comply with the law, and treat their workers fairly. The Federal Government ignored this reality for far too long and abused its authority to go after businesses, especially small businesses and

entrepreneurs, in ways that can only be described as arbitrary and abusive.

At the same time, we are maintaining America's world-class standards of environmental protection. Emissions of all criteria pollutants dropped between 2016 and 2018. The United States environmental record is one of the strongest in the world and continues to have some of the cleanest air and water in the world.

American Energy Independence. American energy powers our cities and towns, empowers innovators, drives our economy, and protects our sovereignty. Energy companies across the world are ready to build in our Nation, and permitting reform that cuts red tape shows that we welcome their investments. My Administration continues to support growth in the energy sector by removing unnecessary regulations and unleashing America's vast natural and human resources. Through these actions, the United States is now on track to be a net exporter of crude oil and natural gas for all of 2020, a major milestone not achieved in nearly 70 years. In addition to being the world's largest natural gas producer, we also became the World's top crude oil producer in 2018.

The records of our energy boom are widespread. Energy production has created jobs in areas of the United States where job opportunities were scarce. It also provides enormous benefits to families across the Nation by lowering energy prices. And it further distances us from geopolitical foes who wish to cause us harm. More jobs, lower costs, and American dominance—these are predictable results of our pro-energy policies.

Today, there is hope throughout America. There is optimism that was not here before 63 million Americans asked me to work for them and drain the swamp. For decades, Washington elites told us that Americans had no choice but to accept stagnation, decay, and decline.

We proved them wrong. Our economy is strong once more, and America's role as leader of the Free World has been restored.

America is the single greatest country in the world. We must never believe for one moment that this great Nation is destined for a diminished future. When we take hold of our freedom, and take our destiny in our hands, we choose to reject a future of American decline. My 2021 Budget sets the course for a future of continued American dominance and prosperity.

DONALD J. TRUMP.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 10, 2020.

□ 1645

ALTERNATIVE PLAN FOR PAY ADJUSTMENTS FOR CIVILIAN FEDERAL EMPLOYEES COVERED BY GENERAL SCHEDULE AND OTHER PAY SYSTEMS IN JANUARY 2021—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 116-97)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and referred to the Committee on Oversight and Reform and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting an alternative plan for pay adjustments for civilian Federal employees covered by the General Schedule and certain other pay systems in January 2021.

Title 5, United States Code, authorizes me to implement alternative plans for pay adjustments for civilian Federal employees covered by the General Schedule and certain other pay systems if, because of “national emergency or serious economic conditions affecting the general welfare,” I view the increases that would otherwise take effect as inappropriate.

Under current law, locality pay increases averaging 20.67 percent, costing \$21 billion in the first year alone, would go into effect in January 2021, in addition to a 2.5 percent across-the-board increase for the base General Schedule.

We must maintain efforts to put our Nation on a fiscally sustainable course; Federal agency budgets cannot sustain such increases. Accordingly, I have determined that it is appropriate to exercise my authority to set alternative pay adjustments for 2021 pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5303(b) and 5 U.S.C. 5304a.

Specifically, I have determined that for 2021 the across-the-board base pay increase will be limited to 1.0 percent and locality pay percentages will remain at their 2020 levels. This alternative pay plan decision will not materially affect our ability to attract and retain a well-qualified Federal workforce.

As noted in my Budget for Fiscal Year 2021, our pay system must reform to align with mission-critical recruitment and retention goals, and to reward employees whose performance provides value for the American people. For this purpose, my Budget further directs agencies to increase awards spending in FY 2021 by an amount equal to no less than 1 percent of total salary spending. My Administration will continue to support reforms that advance these aims.

The adjustment described above shall take effect on the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after January 1, 2021.

DONALD J. TRUMP.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 10, 2020.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PETERS) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 2932, and
H.R. 3413.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

HOMELAND SECURITY FOR CHILDREN ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2932) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to ensure that the needs of children are considered in homeland security planning, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. TORRES SMALL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 374, nays 11, not voting 44, as follows:

[Roll No. 55]

YEAS—374

Abraham
Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)

Bishop (NC)
Bishop (UT)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bustos
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)

Carter (GA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Connolly

Cook
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davidson (OH)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Duncan
Dunn
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Estes
Evans
Ferguson
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Foxx (NC)
Frankel
Fudge
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gooden
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Hastings
Heck
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries

Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Krishnamoorthi
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebach
Loebach
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marshall
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meuser
Miller
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
Nunes
O'Halleran
Olson
Omar
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascarell
Payne
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree

Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Richmond
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Stanton
Staubert
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Titus
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small
(NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watkins
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Welch

Wenstrup Wilson (FL) Yoho
 Westernman Wittman Young
 Wexton Womack Zeldin
 Wild Woodall
 Williams Yarmuth

NAYS—11

Amash Harris Norman
 Biggs Hice (GA) Roy
 Brooks (AL) Massie Tlaib
 Gosar McClintock

NOT VOTING—44

Beyer Johnson (LA) Pence
 Butterfield Kennedy Pocan
 Byrne Kirkpatrick Rice (NY)
 Calvert Kuster (NH) Rooney (FL)
 Carter (TX) Lewis Rouda
 Cleaver Marchant
 Cooper McCarthy
 Cox (CA) Meadows
 Curtis Meng
 Emmer Mitchell
 Gabbard Mucarsel-Powell
 Gaetz Mullin
 Grijalva Neal
 Hayes Ocasio-Cortez
 Holding Palazzo Wright

□ 1859

Messrs. JOHNSON of Georgia and RUTHERFORD changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DHS ACQUISITION REFORM ACT OF 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3413) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for certain acquisition authorities for the Under Secretary of Management of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. TORRES SMALL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 380, nays 4, not voting 45, as follows:

[Roll No. 56]

YEAS—380

Abraham Beatty Buchanan
 Adams Bera Buck
 Aderholt Bergman Burchon
 Aguilar Bilirakis Budd
 Allen Bishop (GA) Burchett
 Allred Bishop (NC) Burgess
 Amash Bishop (UT) Bustos
 Amodei Blumenauber Calvert
 Armstrong Blunt Rochester Carbajal
 Arrington Bonamici Cardenas
 Axne Bost Carson (IN)
 Babin Boyle, Brendan Carter (GA)
 Bacon F. Cartwright
 Baird Brady Case
 Balderson Brindisi Casten (IL)
 Banks Brooks (AL) Castor (FL)
 Barr Brooks (IN) Castro (TX)
 Barragán Brown (MD) Chabot
 Bass Brownley (CA) Cheney

Chu, Judy
 Cicilline
 Cisneros
 Clark (MA)
 Clarke (NY)
 Clay
 Cline
 Cloud
 Clyburn
 Cohen
 Cole
 Collins (GA)
 Comer
 Conaway
 Kennedy
 Cook
 Correa
 Costa
 Courtney
 Craig
 Crawford
 Crenshaw
 Crist
 Crow
 Cuellar
 Cunningham
 Davids (KS)
 Davidson (OH)
 Davis (CA)
 Davis, Danny K.
 Davis, Rodney
 Dean
 DeFazio
 DeGette
 DeLauro
 DelBene
 Delgado
 Demings
 DeSaulnier
 DesJarlais
 Deutch
 Diaz-Balart
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Doyle, Michael F.

Duncan
 Dunn
 Engel
 Escobar
 Eshoo
 Espallat
 Estes
 Evans
 Ferguson
 Finkenauer
 Fitzpatrick
 Fleischmann
 Fletcher
 Flores
 Fortenberry
 Foster
 Foxx (NC)
 Frankel
 Fudge
 Fulcher
 Gallagher
 Gallego
 Garamendi
 Garcia (IL)
 Garcia (TX)
 Gianforte
 Gibbs
 Gohmert
 Golden
 Gomez
 Gonzalez (OH)
 Gonzalez (TX)
 Gooden
 Gottheimer
 Granger
 Graves (GA)
 Graves (LA)
 Graves (MO)
 Green (TN)
 Green, Al (TX)
 Grothman
 Guest
 Guthrie
 Haaland
 Hagedorn
 Harder (CA)
 Harris
 Hartzler
 Hastings
 Heck
 Hern, Kevin
 Herrera Beutler
 Hice (GA)

Higgins (LA)
 Higgins (NY)
 Hill (AR)
 Himes
 Hollingsworth
 Horn, Kendra S.
 Horsford
 Houlahan
 Hoyer
 Hudson
 Huffman
 Huizenga
 Hurd (TX)
 Jackson Lee
 Jayapal
 Jeffries
 Johnson (GA)
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson (SD)
 Johnson (TX)
 Jordan
 Joyce (OH)
 Joyce (PA)
 Kaptur
 Katko
 Keating
 Keller
 Kelly (IL)
 Kelly (MS)
 Kelly (PA)
 Khanna
 Kildee
 Kilmer
 Kim
 Kind
 King (IA)
 King (NY)
 Kinzinger
 Krishnamoorthi
 Kustoff (TN)
 LaHood
 LaMalfa
 Lamb
 Lamborn
 Langevin
 Larsen (WA)
 Larson (CT)
 Latta
 Lawrence
 Lawson (FL)
 Lee (CA)
 Lee (NV)
 Lesko
 Levin (CA)
 Levin (MI)
 Lieu, Ted
 Lipinski
 Loebsack
 Lofgren
 Long
 Loudermilk
 Lowenthal
 Lowey
 Lucas
 Luetkemeyer
 Lujan
 Luria
 Lynch
 Malinowski
 Maloney,
 Carolyn B.
 Maloney, Sean
 Marshall
 Mast
 Matsui
 McAdams
 McBath
 McCaul
 McClintock
 McCollum
 McEachin
 McGovern
 McKinley
 McNeerney
 Meeks
 Meuser
 Miller
 Moolenaar
 Mooney (WV)
 Moore
 Morelle
 Moulton
 Murphy (FL)
 Murphy (NC)
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neguse
 Newhouse
 Norcross

Norman
 Nunes
 O'Halleran
 Olson
 Omar
 Pallone
 Palmer
 Panetta
 Pappas
 Pascarell
 Payne
 Perlmutter
 Perry
 Peters
 Peterson
 Phillips
 Porter
 Posey
 Pressley
 Price (NC)
 Quigley
 Raskin
 Ratcliffe
 Reed
 Reschenthaler
 Rice (SC)
 Richmond
 Riggelman
 Roby
 Rodgers (WA)
 Roe, David P.
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rose (NY)
 Rose, John W.
 Rouzer
 Roy
 Roybal-Allard
 Ruiz
 Ruppersberger
 Rush
 Rutherford
 Ryan
 Sanchez
 Sarbanes
 Scanlon
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Schneider
 Schrader
 Schrier
 Schweikert
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, Austin
 Scott, David
 Sensenbrenner
 Serrano
 Shalala
 Sherman
 Sherrill
 Shimkus
 Slotkin
 Smith (MO)
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smith (WA)
 Smucker
 Soto
 Spanberger
 Spano
 Stanton
 Stauber
 Stefanik
 Steil
 Stevens
 Stewart
 Stivers
 Suozzi
 Swalwell (CA)
 Takano
 Taylor
 Thompson (CA)
 Thompson (MS)
 Thompson (PA)
 Thornberry
 Timmons
 Tipton
 Titus
 Tonko
 Torres (CA)
 Torres Small
 (NM)
 Trahan
 Trone
 Turner
 Underwood
 Upton
 Van Drew
 Vargas

NAYS—4

Biggs
 Gosar
 Massie
 Tlaib

NOT VOTING—45

Beyer Johnson (LA) Palazzo
 Butterfield Kennedy Pence
 Byrne Kirkpatrick Pingree
 Carter (TX) Kuster (NH) Pocan
 Cleaver Lewis Rice (NY)
 Cooper Marchant Rooney (FL)
 Cox (CA) McCarthy Rouda
 Curtis McHenry Scalise
 Emmer Meadows Sewell (AL)
 Gabbard Meng Simpson
 Gaetz Mitchell Sires
 Griffith Mucarsel-Powell Speier
 Grijalva Mullin Steube
 Hayes Neal Webster (FL)
 Holding Ocasio-Cortez Wright

□ 1906

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. KIRKPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I was absent today due to a medical emergency. Had I been present, I would have voted: “yea” on rollcall No. 55 and “yea” on rollcall No. 56.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present for votes on February 10 due to unavoidable travel delays. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 55 and “yea” on rollcall No. 56.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to cast votes this evening. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall no. 55 and “yea” on rollcall no. 56.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2546, COLORADO WILDERNESS ACT OF 2019; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.J. RES. 79, REMOVING DEADLINE FOR RATIFICATION OF EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Ms. SCANLON, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 116-395) on the resolution (H. Res. 844) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2546) to designate certain lands in the State of Colorado as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 79) removing the deadline for the ratification of the equal rights amendment; and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 51

Mr. VAN DREW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 51.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

PUERTO RICO'S ONGOING CRISIS THAT DEMANDS AN IMMEDIATE AND ROBUST RESPONSE

(Mr. CRIST asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CRIST. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of our ailing fellow Americans in Puerto Rico as they recover from the devastating earthquakes that hit the island this past month.

For weeks, we have heard horror stories from my constituents in the Puerto Rican communities about what they are seeing and hearing from their friends and families on the island: homes reduced to rubble; families living in flooded camps; children sleeping on the streets; and the earthquakes keep coming, one as recently as 2 days ago.

This is an ongoing crisis that demands an immediate and robust response. But right now, we are seeing critical aid delayed.

We in Florida know that, when we politicize disaster relief, we put people's lives at stake. The House passed a supplemental relief bill Friday. Now it is time for the Senate to act for our Puerto Rican brothers and sisters.

RECOGNIZING UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH-JOHNSTOWN WRESTLING COACH PAT PECORA

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the University of Pittsburgh-Johnstown wrestling coach, Pat Pecora, on his recent record-breaking meet.

On Friday, February 7, Coach Pecora led the Panthers to victory with a 22-12 win over Mercyhurst. This win was Pecora's 617th, and it snapped nearly a five-decade-long record for most wins in college wrestling at any level or division. Pat Pecora has led his team to two Division II national championships over the years, as well as 22 NCAA regional titles.

Coach Pecora's commitment to the sport has not gone unnoticed. He has been named Coach of the Year by the National Wrestling Coaches Association three times, most recently in 2019.

Pennsylvania is a national leader in wrestling. It is a passion that is woven throughout the Commonwealth's history. Coach Pecora's leadership and

coaching record at Pitt-Johnstown is one to be proud of.

Congratulations, Coach, on this fantastic achievement.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION MONTH

(Mr. LANGEVIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Speaker, as co-chair of the Career and Technical Education Caucus, I rise to recognize National CTE Month.

CTE programs, like those at the Genesis Center in my home State of Rhode Island, show the promise of economic opportunities for CTE students of all ages.

Cindy's story is a great example. She was unemployed when she enrolled in the Genesis Center's Pharmacy Technician Pre-Apprenticeship Program at CVS, and before she completed her training, Cindy was offered a job. She then went on to get her Pharmacy 2 certificate, and she currently holds a full-time position in the Lifespan Health System.

Cindy's story is just one of many CTE successes, and I am so proud to honor her and the millions of other students and educators this month.

Madam Speaker, I am also pleased to recognize my good friend and CTE Caucus co-chair, GT THOMPSON, for his leadership in advancing CTE policy in Congress. GT's partnership has been absolutely invaluable, and I look forward to continuing our work together this month and beyond.

□ 1915

RECOGNIZING CLARENCE FORT

(Mr. SPANO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SPANO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and celebrate Black History Month. This month is designed to celebrate the achievements of African Americans and the significant role that they have played in our Nation's history.

The State of Florida is home to one such leader, Hillsborough County's Clarence Fort. Mr. Fort organized and participated in Tampa's first lunch counter sit-in in the downtown Woolworth's department store. After a week of nonviolent sit-ins, Tampa's mayor appointed a biracial committee to discuss segregation. By September 1960, the city's lunch counters were integrated.

Mr. Fort also led the initiative to integrate the workforce of Tampa Transit Lines and later went on to serve 20 years as a Hillsborough County sheriff's deputy.

Strong men and women like Clarence Fort persevered during some of Amer-

ica's most divided periods. His strength and courage are part of what makes our Nation great.

Madam Speaker, I thank all the brave African Americans whose positive influence and impact inspire us this month and every month of the year.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF JOE VANDEVER, SR.

(Mr. O'HALLERAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. O'HALLERAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and the legacy of Joe Vandever, Sr., who passed away recently at the age of 96.

Joe was a Navajo native code talker, a member of an elite group that used their native tongue to create unbreakable codes and transmit top-secret messages during World War II.

Joe bravely enlisted with the U.S. Marine Corps at the age of 20 and served in nine different locations until he was honorably discharged as a corporal in 1946.

Here is a great part of his story, besides all the work he did for our military. Joe is survived by his sister, his six children, 36 grandchildren, 55 great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild.

We must never forget the immense bravery and sacrifices made by the Navajo code talkers. They saved countless lives and helped turn the tide of World War II.

Pat and I are keeping Joe's family and friends and the entire Navajo Nation community in our prayers as we mourn his passing.

There are very few code talkers left in our country today. I have gotten to know most of them, and it has been a great honor.

RECOGNIZING CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION MONTH

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize February as Career and Technical Education Month.

Our education system should always be tailored to prepare all students, not just those attending a 4-year college. CTE programs ensure graduates have the vocational and technical skills necessary to succeed in the future. In fact, there are 30 million jobs in the United States that pay an average of \$55,000 per year that don't require bachelor's degrees.

The U.S. Department of Education estimates there will be 68 percent more job openings for transportation occupational careers in the next 5 years than there are people training to fill those jobs. With opportunities like these, students shouldn't feel forced to attend one type of institution over another.

Not every student is bound for college, but every student should leave high school with the skills and knowledge necessary to join today's workforce.

CONGRESS MUST PROTECT COMMUNITIES ACROSS NATION

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, in the dark of night in January 2020, my constituents near the Watson Grinding and Manufacturing Company were awakened by a catastrophic explosion around 4 a.m. in the morning. Unbeknownst to these working families, this particular manufacturing building had propylene, and there was a leak, and there was a seismic explosion.

Four hundred homes have been damaged to the extent that people cannot return. Tragically, two employees were killed. Due to the fact that the shift had not started, there wasn't a catastrophic killing of employees, innocent employees. A truck was blown from one part of the street to the other.

We now cannot find the owner of this particular company. Homes are still destroyed. Businesses are destroyed. There is no one to call.

I will be introducing legislation that insists that companies have the responsibility to report to local jurisdictions the dangerous flammable and toxic materials that they are holding.

We are still fighting to get relief for these innocent victims, and we are asking Mr. Watson to stand up and do what he said he would, which is to take care of all of these persons. Well, he is doing it by filing bankruptcy.

We will not rest until all of these homes and homeowners find a way for relief. I ask Members to join me in the legislation that will protect communities across the Nation.

RECOGNIZING ARTHUR PARKER

(Mr. TAYLOR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TAYLOR. Madam Speaker, upon his well-deserved retirement this month, I rise today to recognize Plano police officer Art Parker on his 34 years of dedicated service to the city of Plano, Texas.

During his tenure as a school resource officer, Art made headlines for his incredible ability to memorize the names of over 20,000 students.

A true public servant and a man of many talents, Officer Parker was often seen playing extravagant harmonica solos, making balloon animals, and, most impressively, making people laugh from their cars while stuck in school traffic.

In 2015, Officer Parker was the first ever school resource officer to be

named Plano Officer of the Year. This came as no surprise to so many inspired by his power to make others feel valued.

Officer Parker has made a lasting impact on the Plano community. Although he will be missed, we know his future has wonderful things in store for him. I ask my colleagues in the House to join me in congratulating Officer Art Parker on his successful career and wishing him luck as he begins his next chapter.

SUICIDE AMONG VETERANS IS PUBLIC HEALTH CRISIS

(Ms. TLAIB asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, this is Damon Clayton, the son of my dear friend, Dearborn Heights City Councilwoman Lisa Hicks-Clayton. Today, I rise in honor of his precious life.

Thirteenth District Strong lost Damon to suicide last week at the young age of 28.

One friend wrote: "This man was a friend and a brother to me. We may not have shared DNA, but we shared a common desire to protect." He was a U.S. Army paratrooper in Afghanistan and a firefighter/EMT for the city of Ecorse. "When we lost Damon, we lost a very special blessing from God. This special soul spent his life protecting us."

He said: "I finish my EMT school in 3 weeks. I would like to finish in honor of him. Damon was a factor in my choice to pursue public safety. I want him to always be remembered."

For me, Damon was dearly loved by so many people, including his parents and his siblings.

Death by suicide among veterans represents a public health crisis in our country. In 2005, over 5,700 veterans died by suicide, a number that rose to over 6,100 in 2017.

In Damon's memory, I promise to do everything in my power to get our veterans the healthcare and help that they deserve.

HONORING DR. JIM FARHA

(Mr. ESTES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ESTES. Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of Dr. S. Jim Farha.

On January 17, 2020, Dr. Farha passed away, leaving behind family, friends, and a legacy of making Wichita and our State a better place.

After leaving his native Lebanon in search of an opportunity in America, Dr. Farha worked hard to become a cardiothoracic surgeon. In 1963, Dr. Farha and his brother George began a surgical practice in Wichita to meet a critical need of surgeons in the region. Over time, the practice would eventually become the largest of its kind in the State of Kansas.

In addition to leading the practice for nearly 40 years with his brother, Dr. Farha also worked tirelessly to improve our community. From landmarks like the Wichita Art Museum to the YMCA, the philanthropy and service of Dr. Farha and his late wife, Darla, can be seen throughout Wichita and our region.

His dedication to serving others, whether in the operating room or in the community, has left an inspiring imprint, which will be felt for generations. Dr. Farha's life is a true testament to the American Dream, and he will be missed.

CELEBRATING 100 YEARS OF SUFFRAGE

(Ms. SHERRILL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SHERRILL. Madam Speaker, 100 years ago, the great State of New Jersey became the 29th State to ratify the 19th Amendment guaranteeing women the right to vote.

New Jerseyans of all ages are honoring this anniversary. On Sunday, the Kinnelon Girl Scouts held a women's vote celebration, inviting residents to learn about the suffrage movement and what it means today.

In towns across my district, like Morris Township, the municipal building will be lit purple this week, a nod to the purple of the suffragette sashes that symbolized dignity and loyalty.

I thank all our residents for recognizing this milestone and what it means in 2020.

New Jersey's most influential suffragette, Alice Paul, started the National Woman's Party. She said something that still resonates today: "There's nothing complicated about ordinary equality."

In our complicated world, women have made significant strides since 1920. As we celebrate 100 years of suffrage, let us remember all the work that lies ahead.

HONORING CHASE TOWNSEND

(Mr. OLSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OLSON. Madam Speaker, I love to listen to music, modern country like Kenny Chesney, classic country like Johnny Cash, '90s grunge like Pearl Jam, and '80s rock like The Who with Pete Townshend doing windmills.

But there is another Townsend that does more than Pete to keep music alive. This past Saturday, I dropped by to meet Chase Townsend and to thank him for creating jobs. He runs The Music Factory in Pearland, Texas.

That small business was started 50 years ago by his dad, Steve. I was overwhelmed by the guitars, ukuleles, cellos, keyboards, and drums.

I asked him: Why do you do this? What keeps you going?

He said: It is a Harry Potter and the wand moment. There is that divine light coming down from somewhere. There is music out of nowhere.

Rock on, Chase. Rock on.

PRAISING OPPORTUNITY ZONES

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, on Friday, I was grateful to travel on Air Force One to Charlotte with my colleagues from South Carolina, RALPH NORMAN and WILLIAM TIMMONS, along with our colleagues from North Carolina, VIRGINIA FOXX, PATRICK MCHENRY, RICHARD HUDSON, MARK MEADOWS, MARK WALKER, TED BUDD, DAN BISHOP, and GREG MURPHY.

WIS-TV News of Columbia reported the President spoke at the North Carolina Opportunity Now Summit at Central Piedmont Community College. President Trump highlighted the impact opportunity zones have made and announced a new nationwide initiative called Opportunity Now.

“Under my administration, we work to restore the American promise of upward mobility,” President Trump said. “We want everyone to get ahead and get ahead big league.”

Over the weekend, everywhere I went, citizens praised President Donald Trump with victory in the impeachment hoax as acquitted, exonerated, vindicated, not guilty, innocent, empowered, esteemed, and cleared.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate President Donald Trump.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

□ 1930

HONORING MAYOR RICH PALOMBO

(Mr. VAN DREW asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, I honor Richard Palombo for an amazing 20 years of service as mayor of Upper Township in South Jersey.

Rich exemplifies leadership in his personal and his professional life.

His gentle leadership is welcome at a time, unfortunately, when we have bitter partisanship. I know firsthand of his ability after working with him for years in his capacity as mayor.

Rich listens to every side and makes informed decisions which are driven by his desire to have the best community possible, whether Republican or Democrat.

At any given time of year, 1,500 to 2,000 student-age children will be participating in sporting events at the area's sports complexes, this is thanks to the leadership of Rich Palombo. I know how proud he is, and should be, of this accomplishment.

Mayor Palombo has kept taxes and crime low without sacrificing services, and I know his community always thanks him for that.

Congratulations, Rich. I look forward to our continuing relationship. And thank you for all that you do for our great community and the communities around you.

May God always bless you, and the best of luck for the future.

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE 15TH AMENDMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. WEXTON). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HORSFORD. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of my Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nevada?

There was no objection.

Mr. HORSFORD. Madam Speaker, today I rise to anchor the Congressional Black Caucus' Special Order hour, and I thank our chairwoman, Congresswoman KAREN BASS, for her tremendous leadership in organizing this effort.

Tonight, we are marking the 150th anniversary of the ratification of the 15th Amendment, which prohibits the Federal Government and each State from denying a citizen the right to vote based on that citizen's race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

In the aftermath of the ratification of the 15th Amendment, well over 2,000 Black men were elected to local, State, and Federal offices, 16 of whom served in Congress. Those elected officials were able to stand up for their communities and to work for the resources and protections they needed.

Today, the members of the Congressional Black Caucus are continuing their legacy. So tonight, we have a number of Members who will speak on both the importance of the 150th anniversary of the 15th Amendment as well as the present dangers that exist in this body and the issues that we are continuing to address.

Today, we also received the President's budget. Every year, the President's budget shows that he does not reflect the values or the lives of the most vulnerable Americans or the success and security of hardworking families across this country.

This year, I am proud to, again, stand with my colleagues on the House Budget Committee under the guidance of Chairman JOHN YARMUTH to work to protect the programs that the President is seeking to destructively slash in his proposal.

Not only does his proposal threaten my constituents and their access to

Medicaid and the Affordable Care Act programs that protect my constituents with preexisting conditions, but it also hacks away at my State's and all of our States' dollars for affordable housing and nutrition assistance, just to name a few.

The White House proposes to cut spending by \$4.6 trillion over a decade. Medicaid will see a cut of about \$900 billion in funding. Medicare would see about \$500 billion in cuts over that same period. Funding for Federal disability programs, including Social Security Disability Insurance, would be cut \$63 billion. The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or SNAP, would be cut by \$182 billion over 10 years as a result of the proposed strident work requirements proposed by this administration.

This, after they gave themselves the biggest tax cut proposal enacted by Congress in 2017, giving the top billionaires and big corporations the greatest benefit from a \$1.9 trillion tax cut.

We knew it then and it is now proving out today: those tax cuts are being balanced on the backs of everyday Americans who are depending upon this Congress to stand up and to fight for them.

So in the spirit of the 15th Amendment, we know that every voice matters regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. So today, my colleagues and I will raise both the commemoration of that important amendment as well as speak truth to power as it pertains to these horrendous budget cuts that are being proposed.

Madam Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to yield to my colleague from the great State of California. She definitely speaks for me and so many other great Americans who are looking for strong advocates here in the United States Congress.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), my friend.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much for yielding.

First of all, I want to thank Congressman HORSFORD for those generous comments, but also for his leadership on so many fronts and for constantly really looking out for the most vulnerable and for those who oftentimes don't have a voice here.

I am really delighted that under the leadership of our fearless chair, Congresswoman KAREN BASS, who chairs the Congressional Black Caucus, she asked Mr. HORSFORD to chair this Special Order tonight, because it is so important that we talk about the budget cuts, and also in the context of commemorating this anniversary, the 150th anniversary of the ratification of the 15th Amendment.

We continue to be the conscience of the Congress, and it is so important that we not only remember our history and educate those who may have forgotten about it, but also talk about how we got to where we are today.

With these budget cuts that are going to severely, disproportionately impact the African American community, how can we not make the connection between our history and what is taking place here with this administration.

Let me just lay out a few more of the budget cuts very quickly.

I do serve on the Budget Committee with Mr. HORSFORD, and so we are going to be dealing with this for the next few weeks and really lay out how horrendous these cuts are.

I also serve on the Appropriations Committee as an appropriator.

We have to do a deep dive on this tonight, so let me just lay out a few more of these horrific cuts.

There are cuts to lifesaving medical research. We're talking about that this administration wants to cut the National Institutes of Health by \$3.3 billion and reduce the funding for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention by \$678 million.

Education: This administration wants to impose an 8.5 percent cut on the Department of Education, which is a total cut of \$6.2 billion, which includes cuts to after-school programs, which we, of course, know are extremely important in low-income communities and in the Black community.

Infrastructure: This budget reduces the funding for the Army Corps of Engineers, which fixes our Nation's crumbling water infrastructure, by \$1.7 billion.

There are cuts to community development. It eliminates the Community Development Block Grant, making it harder for communities to address needs like safe housing, economic opportunities, and public facilities improvements.

It eliminates the HOME Program. Here we are trying to increase access to affordable housing and eliminate homelessness, yet this administration's budget presents a cut in terms of just zeroing out the HOME Program. Of course, that is going to make it harder for low-income individuals to access affordable housing programs.

It reduces rural broadband, cuts funding—this is hard to believe—for small businesses. It cuts the funding for the Small Business Administration's Entrepreneurial Development grants by \$93 million, making it harder for small businesses to grow and compete.

We can go on and on and on, but we see this budget as a budget that we know is going to hurt those who don't have a lot of money, quite frankly, and who are striving to take care of their families and to live the quality of life that they so deserve as Americans.

So we are going to fight, and we are going to make sure that this budget is dead on arrival, but we think it is important to lay out what the values are that are in this budget.

It is an immoral budget, it is unethical, it is un-American, and I hope that tonight people will really understand

they need to sound the alarm. It really is a budget that requires designating this as a state of emergency.

With regard to 150 years ago: African American men were given the right to vote with the ratification of the 15th Amendment, that was in 1870, but it was ratified, though, to ensure the freedoms outlined in the 13th and 14th Amendments.

However, the promise of the 15th Amendment—going back now and right up to today—the integral promise of the right to vote for Black Americans was blocked, totally blocked until the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which I remember very well. I was in high school then.

It was just quite remarkable that in our lifetime, that the 15th Amendment still wasn't actualized. Almost a century now after, here we see still violence, racially charged State and local laws subjected Black men to the use of poll taxes and literacy tests to prevent them from voting.

Through these discriminatory tactics, we still kept fighting. These tactics attempted to stop Black Americans from voting for our rights, but we are still fighting.

It wasn't just Black men who were fighting for equality and fairness.

Black women were marching in the streets long after the ratification of the 19th Amendment granting White women the right to vote. Black women continued to face the same discrimination at the polls that Black men had faced since 1870.

What is worse, Black women faced the compounded prejudices of anti-blackness and anti-women, but they were not deterred. They, we, continued to fight for equality along with African American men.

Black women, like Mary Church Terrell, organized political organizations and participated in political meetings. Black women were involved in the U.S. political system long before they could legally cast a vote.

Ninety-five years later, after decades of pressure and activism in the midst of the civil rights movement, then in 1965 the Voting Rights Act made voting more accessible to Black men and women. Despite the protections that this law put into place, the Black vote is still suppressed.

Now we have new barriers such as gerrymandering, voter ID laws, voter purges, and the closing of polling locations in many minority communities.

Now, instead of a poll tax, communities of color, especially African American communities, are waiting in line for 7, 8, and even 10 hours to vote.

Instead of making it easier to participate in our democracy, we have States making it harder and pushing minorities out of reach.

So today, 150 years after the 15th Amendment passed, this fight for the right to vote is more important than ever.

Again, as I close, going back to these budget cuts, we have to let this admin-

istration know that there is power in the Black vote and that Black lives also do matter and that these budget cuts that we are talking about tonight, when you look at them, I am worried that they would take us back, take us way back to the days of Jim Crow and the days that we don't even want to remember.

So, Madam Speaker, to Congressman HORSFORD, this is very timely tonight. I thank the gentleman for this Special Order, because the 15th Amendment and what is taking place today are very, very connected, and we need to remind our constituents of the risks and the dangers that we face at this point in our history.

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Mr. HORSFORD. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from California again for her tremendous leadership and for reminding us about the history that brought us to this day, the fact that it was the 13th Amendment that abolished slavery; that it was the 14th Amendment that granted us citizenship and equal civil and legal rights to freedom; but it was the 15th Amendment, which was the last of the Reconstruction Amendments, which was designed to guarantee Black men the right to vote.

As the gentlewoman rightly noted, Black women were a significant part of that effort, despite the fact that they weren't included in those initial rights until the 19th Amendment was passed. The fact is that we have come so far and made so much progress with the Voting Rights Act and know that this body, we passed H.R. 4, but we can't get agreement with our colleagues on the other side and the colleagues in the Senate to pass the Voting Rights Act.

Fifty-five years after the initial Voting Rights Act was passed, to reauthorize that in this body shows just how much of a struggle we have, whether it is with our voting rights, whether it is with legal protections, or whether it is with the values that are reflected in the budget that we are deliberating this week that the President will submit.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman very much for her words of wisdom and know that, with the gentlewoman in this fight, we will continue to make progress and people will be heard.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his leadership.

Mr. HORSFORD. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), my colleague who serves on the Budget Committee, as well as the Judiciary Committee and the Homeland Security Committee.

She has many roles in which she understands the impact of the budget, the budget proposal that has been submitted by the President, which makes tremendous cuts to vital social service and safety net programs, as well as the threat and the assault that is on the

voting rights that we are speaking about tonight.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, let me thank the gentleman from Nevada for his great leadership and the importance of this moment tonight to honor 150 years of the passage of the 15th Amendment, our right to vote, and to be joined by my colleagues, Congresswoman LEE and Congresswoman EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, and we thank our chair, Congresswoman BASS.

The Congressional Black Caucus is the conscience of this Nation and always stands in the gap for the very important leadership on this issue.

Might I also thank our colleague, whom we are so blessed to have amongst us. I think the gentleman takes the title of singularly being the conscience and the heart of the Congress. That is the Honorable JOHN LEWIS, who works with us and has always been our guide as relates to the question of the Voting Rights Act.

Many of you are reminded of the fact that, as that Voting Rights Act was fought for and rejected and thought it was too dangerous to pass in the 1960s, moving up to 1965, it took the march across the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, Alabama, when JOHN LEWIS, among others, was beaten almost to death and bloodied on that bridge by horsemen from the Alabama State Police. What a bloody and horrific scene. None of us can imagine what JOHN LEWIS went through.

He has continued in his service in the United States Congress to stand steadfast with us and to remind us that it is better to do the right thing, regardless of the consequences. When I think of him and this 150th year, I am reminded of how we should stand and fight and be reminded, again, that the precious right to vote can be one that can be quick and fade in the night and be taken away in the twinkle of an eye, as has been attempted over the years.

President Johnson addressed the Nation before signing the Voting Rights Act, and said: "The vote is the most powerful instrument ever devised by man for breaking down injustice and destroying the terrible walls which imprison men," and women, "because they are different from other men," and women.

It is important to remind the Nation of the history of African Americans, the descendants now of enslaved Africans, to remind this Congress that, for nearly 250 years, the peculiar institution of slavery fed into the Nation's booming industries and facilitated its boundless growth.

We were the economic engine of this Nation—slave, brutal labor. And as this country prospered, enslaved people were denied the fruits of their labor: no workers' compensation, no life insurance, no days off, no weekends. They were brutalized without vote, without presence, without even the dignity of being one person.

They were denied a voice in America's fledgling democracy and only began to see that change as the attempt came to make a difference by, in 1869, passing the 15th Amendment over impassioned opposition.

The 13th Amendment had been passed. As my recollection serves me, President Lincoln was not able to see the final passage of that, but that was passed—and how horrific that was—to be able to finally have slavery denied.

In 1869, the lameduck Congress passed the 15th Amendment over impassioned opposition, but, Madam Speaker, it did not last long.

In 1876, this thing call Reconstruction, the many African Americans who were in the Senate and House were stricken out because of the 1876 compromise to take the priority of the South over the rights of human beings. And then came the horrors of poll tax, literacy tests, violence, Jim Crowism, the brutality against anyone who wanted to vote.

Even when the 19th Amendment came in 1920, it was not Black women who received the right to vote. So this is a worthy honoring.

My predecessor, the Honorable Barbara Jordan, my mentor and someone who encouraged me in the position I am now in, indicated, with her leadership in 1975, she was wise enough to include the State of Texas by adding to the Voting Rights Act Mexican Americans. She said:

There are Mexican American people in the State of Texas who have been denied the right to vote, who have been impeded in their efforts to register and vote, who have not had encouragement from those election officials because they are brown people.

By adding the Mexican American population community, Texas was added to the Voting Rights Act, and, lo and behold, we have suffered even with that addition because we have had poll tax ourselves. We have had the onslaught of the voter ID bill. The purging has been enormous in the State of Texas: the moving of polls, lights being out, electricity being out, machines not working.

I recall in the 1940s, there were only 30,000 African American voters, and a small percentage of them throughout the South were registered to vote. We are back where we were.

The State of Texas, as we come up on this election, has taken away a tool that has been used for decades, and that is the right to push a straight ticket. They know that the success of the 2018 election came about through young voters and elderly voters and diverse voters who knew how to do that one vote with these long ballots, and they took away that very right.

The people could choose if they wanted to vote for one party or another. We are looking at whether or not that is violating the Voting Rights Act. It takes away a choice.

Let me conclude my remarks by indicating the importance of this legislation and, again, take some words from

President Lyndon Baines Johnson: "Presidents and Congresses, laws and lawsuits can open the doors to the polling places and open the doors to the wondrous rewards which await the wise use of the ballot. But only the individual Negro, and all others who have been denied the right to vote, can really walk through those doors, and can use that right, and can transform the vote into an instrument of justice and fulfillment."

Lyndon Baines Johnson didn't realize that counties and cities and States across America would find ways to stop those on the basis of race and color and some other form of discrimination. He didn't realize that his job had not ended with the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and as we reauthorized it just a few years ago. He did not realize that people would still be stopped from voting, those who have been incarcerated, mostly people of color.

Today, I pay tribute to my colleague who is leading this and pay tribute to the colleagues who are bringing us to recognize the 150 years. It is good to recognize, but the fight still is maintained.

If their vote at the ballot box is going to be the change agent of this Nation so homeless persons will not still be homeless, people who are hungry will not still be hungry, small businesses that want to open their doors will not be denied because of the present leadership and administration, our vote counts, and the honor and tribute that we can give to those who were enslaved for 250 years is to use the precious right to vote.

As they do so, our colleagues on the floor of this House will pay tribute to them by passing, as well, H.R. 40, which is a commission to study reparations and proposals.

Use your vote for a reason to enhance and uplift.

Use your vote to save those who cannot speak for themselves: the hungry and those who need access to medical care.

Use your vote. That is the challenge for all of us.

Honor the 150th year by your action, by your vote, and by your commitment to this Nation.

Madam Speaker, 150 years ago this month, the 15th Amendment to the Constitution was ratified and because of that Amendment, and the Voting Rights Act it authorized and President Lyndon Johnson signed into law, I stand before you as Congresswoman Sheila Jackson Lee, who in 2017 became the first African American woman to attain the position of Ranking Member of the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations.

Madam Speaker, I rise today not just to commemorate the landmark achievement of 150 years ago but to inform our colleagues and the nation of the need to redouble and rededicate our efforts to the work that remains to be done to protect the right of all Americans to vote free from discrimination and the injustices that prevent them from exercising this most fundamental right of citizenship.

On August 6, 1965, in the Rotunda of the Capitol and in the presence of such luminaries as the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Rev. Ralph Abernathy of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Roy Wilkins of the NAACP; Whitney Young of the National Urban League; James Foreman of the Congress of Racial Equality; A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; John Lewis of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee; Senators Robert Kennedy, Hubert Humphrey, and Everett Dirksen; President Johnson addressed the nation before signing the Voting Rights Act:

The vote is the most powerful instrument ever devised by man for breaking down injustice and destroying the terrible walls which imprison men because they are different from other men.

Madam Speaker, for nearly 250 years, "the peculiar institution" of slavery fed into the nation's booming industries and facilitated its boundless growth.

Even as the country prospered, enslaved people were denied the fruits of their own labor.

They were also denied a voice in America's fledgling democracy.

This only began to change in the middle of the 19th century.

At the close of the Civil War, the nation wrangled with the future of nearly 4 million Black people who, until the adoption of the 13th Amendment, had been held captive in the South.

On the heels of the 13th Amendment, which formally ended slavery, Congress passed the 14th Amendment to guarantee Black people citizenship and equality under the law.

But suffrage was an entirely separate question.

As lawmakers mapped out plans to reunify the country, extending the right to vote was hardly a priority in the North but in the South, however, Black people were voting.

In some states—Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina—the African-American electorate outnumbered its white counterpart because in 1867, when Congress passed the Reconstruction Acts, the new laws established, among other things, conditions for the former Confederate states' return to the Union.

Perhaps the most important stipulation was that the readmitted states had to draft new constitutions that guaranteed suffrage to citizens regardless of their race.

It didn't take long for Lincoln Republicans in Congress to recognize that for Reconstruction to have a chance, African Americans would have to be able to advocate for themselves in elections.

So in 1869, the lame-duck Congress passed the 15th Amendment over impassioned position.

The amendment, which was ratified in less than a year, made it illegal to "deny" or "abridge" the right to vote "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude" and gave Congress the power to enforce the new law.

Soon, Black people began voting not only in the South but throughout the country.

They were elected to statewide office and were even sent to Washington to represent Americans in both houses of Congress.

That it all ended in 1876 when the Hayes-Tilden Compromise resolving the 1876 presidential election ended Reconstruction.

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was critical to preventing brazen voter discrimination violations that historically left millions of African Americans disenfranchised.

In 1940, for example, there were less than 30,000 African Americans registered to vote in Texas and only about 3 percent of African Americans living in the South were registered to vote.

Poll taxes, literacy tests, and threats of violence were the major causes of these racially discriminatory results.

After passage of the Voting Rights Act in 1965, which prohibited these discriminatory practices, registration and electoral participation steadily increased to the point that by 2012, more than 1.2 million African Americans living in Texas were registered to vote.

In 1964, the year before the Voting Rights Act became law, there were approximately 300 African Americans in public office, including just three in Congress.

Few, if any, African Americans held elective office anywhere in the South.

Because of the Voting Rights Act, today there are more than 9,100 black elected officials, including 46 members of Congress, the largest number ever.

The Voting Rights Act opened the political process for many of the approximately 6,000 Hispanic public officials that have been elected and appointed nationwide, including more than 275 at the state or federal level, 32 of whom serve in Congress.

Native Americans, Asians and others who have historically encountered harsh barriers to full political participation also have benefited greatly.

The crown jewel of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is Section 5, which requires that states and localities with a chronic record of discrimination in voting practices secure federal approval before making any changes to voting processes.

Section 5 protects minority voting rights where voter discrimination has historically been the worst.

Since 1982, Section 5 has stopped more than 1,000 discriminatory voting changes in their tracks, including 107 discriminatory changes right here in Texas.

And it is a source of eternal pride to all of us in Houston that in pursuit of extending the full measure of citizenship to all Americans, in 1975 Congresswoman Barbara Jordan, who also represented this historic 18th Congressional District of Texas, introduced, and the Congress adopted, what are now Sections 4(f)(3) and 4(f)(4) of the Voting Rights Act, which extended the protections of Section 4(a) and Section 5 to language minorities.

During the floor debate on the 1975 reauthorization of the Voting Rights Act, Congresswoman Jordan explained why this reform was needed:

There are Mexican-American people in the State of Texas who have been denied the right to vote; who have been impeded in their efforts to register and vote; who have not had encouragement from those election officials because they are brown people.

So, the state of Texas, if we approve this measure, would be brought within the coverage of this Act for the first time.

When it comes to extending and protecting the precious right vote, the Lone Star State—the home state of Lyndon Johnson and Barbara Jordan—can be the leading state in the Union, one that sets the example for the nation.

But to realize that future, we must turn from and not return to the dark days of the past.

We must remain ever vigilant and oppose all schemes that will abridge or dilute the precious right to vote.

Madam Speaker, I am here today to remind the nation that the right to vote—that "powerful instrument that can break down the walls of injustice"—is facing grave threats.

The threat stems from the decision issued in June 2013 by the Supreme Court in *Shelby County v. Holder*, 570 U.S. 193 (2013), which invalidated Section 4(b) of the VRA, and paralyzed the application of the VRA's Section 5 preclearance requirements.

According to the Supreme Court majority, the reason for striking down Section 4(b) was that "times change."

Now, the Court was right; times have changed.

But what the Court did not fully appreciate is that the positive changes it cited are due almost entirely to the existence and vigorous enforcement of the Voting Rights Act.

And that is why the Voting Rights Act is still needed.

Let me put it this way: in the same way that the vaccine invented by Dr. Jonas Salk in 1953 eradicated the crippling effects but did not eliminate the cause of polio, the Voting Rights Act succeeded in stymieing the practices that resulted in the wholesale disenfranchisement of African Americans and language minorities but did eliminate them entirely.

The Voting Rights Act is needed as much today to prevent another epidemic of voting disenfranchisement as Dr. Salk's vaccine is still needed to prevent another polio epidemic.

However, officials in some states, notably Texas and North Carolina, seemed to regard the *Shelby* decision as a green light and rushed to implement election laws, policies, and practices that could never pass muster under the Section 5 preclearance regime.

My constituents remember very well the Voter ID law passed in Texas in 2011, which required every registered voter to present a valid government-issued photo ID on the day of polling in order to vote.

The Justice Department blocked the law in March of 2012, and it was Section 5 that prohibited it from going into effect.

At least it did until the *Shelby* decision, because on the very same day that *Shelby* was decided officials in Texas announced they would immediately implement the Photo ID law, and other election laws, policies, and practices that could never pass muster under the Section 5 preclearance regime.

The Texas Photo ID law was challenged in federal court and thankfully, just yesterday, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit upheld the decision of U.S. District Court Judge Nelva Gonzales Ramos that Texas' strict voter identification law discriminated against blacks and Hispanics and violated Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act.

Madam Speaker, protecting voting rights and combating voter suppression schemes are two of the critical challenges facing our great democracy.

Without safeguards to ensure that all citizens have equal access to the polls, more injustices are likely to occur and the voices of millions silenced.

Those of us who cherish the right to vote justifiably are skeptical of Voter ID laws because we understand how these laws, like poll

taxes and literacy tests, can be used to impede or negate the ability of seniors, racial and language minorities, and young people to cast their votes.

Consider the demographic groups who lack a government issued ID:

1. African Americans: 25 percent;
 2. Asian Americans: 20 percent;
 3. Hispanic Americans: 19 percent;
 4. Young people, aged 18–24: 18 percent;
- and
5. Persons with incomes less than \$35,000: 15 percent.

And there are other ways abridging or suppressing the right to vote, including:

1. Curtailing or eliminating early voting;
2. Ending same-day registration;
3. Not counting provisional ballots cast in the wrong precinct on Election Day will not count;
4. Eliminating adolescent pre-registration;
5. Shortening poll hours; and
6. Lessening the standards governing voter challenges thus allowing self-proclaimed “ballot security vigilantes” like the King Street Patriots to cause trouble at the polls.

Specifically, I call for the passage of H.R. 4, the Voting Rights Advancement Act, of which I am an original co-sponsor, which repairs the damage done to the Voting Rights Act by the Supreme Court’s Shelby decision.

This legislation replaces the old “static” coverage formula with a new dynamic coverage formula, or “rolling trigger,” which effectively gives the legislation nationwide reach because any state and any jurisdiction in any state potentially is subject to being covered if the requisite number of violations are found to have been committed.

Madam Speaker, before concluding there is one other point I would like to stress.

In his address to the nation before signing the Voting Rights Act of 1965, President Johnson said:

Presidents and Congresses, laws and lawsuits can open the doors to the polling places and open the doors to the wondrous rewards which await the wise use of the ballot.

But only the individual Negro, and all others who have been denied the right to vote, can really walk through those doors, and can use that right, and can transform the vote into an instrument of justice and fulfillment.

In other words, political power—and the justice, opportunity, inclusion, and fulfillment it provides—comes not from the right to vote but in the exercise of that right.

And that means it is the civic obligation of every citizen to both register and vote in every election, state and local as well as federal.

Because if we can register and vote, but fail to do so, we are guilty of voluntary voter suppression, the most effective method of disenfranchisement ever devised.

And in recent years, Americans have not been doing a very good job of exercising our civic responsibility to register, vote, and make their voices heard.

Madam Speaker, for millions of Americans, the right to vote made possible by the 15th Amendment and protected by the Voting Rights Act of 1965 is sacred treasure, earned by the sweat and toil and tears and blood of ordinary Americans who showed the world it was possible to accomplish extraordinary things.

So on this 150th anniversary of that landmark amendment, let us rededicate ourselves to honoring those who won for us this pre-

cious right by remaining vigilant and fighting against both the efforts of others to abridge or suppress the right to vote and our own apathy in exercising this sacred right.

Mr. HORSFORD. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from Texas for her tremendous leadership and for bringing such concise points to both the budget realities that we are faced with in this current budget proposal by the administration, as well as what is at stake with the 150th anniversary of the passage of the 15th Amendment.

The fact that so many people have worked so hard for prior generations, we now, in this generation and those Members here in this body who have been duly elected by our constituents, have a solemn responsibility to respect that Amendment and the protections that come with it.

Too many times in this body, we have had an opportunity for our colleagues on the other side to work with us in a bipartisan manner to pass the reauthorization of the Voting Rights Act. Fortunately, the House Democrats have moved it as part of the For the People Agenda. It is sitting on Senator MITCH MCCONNELL’s desk. We are asking them to take that bill up and to vote on it in honor of the passage of the 15th Amendment and its 150th Anniversary.

I thank the gentlewoman for bringing that perspective to the floor tonight. We are calling on all of our colleagues to work with us on this important legislation, as well as H.R. 40 and the other measures that the gentlewoman spoke about.

I thank the gentlewoman for her time tonight.

I now yield to a great leader in this body. She serves as the chair of the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. She is also a member of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee.

As the chair of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, she is one of five chairs for the Congressional Black Caucus. That is a tremendous accomplishment in its own right, but it reflects the legacy on which we stand as Members of this body.

I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JOHNSON).

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to stand with the Members of the Congressional Black Caucus tonight to celebrate the ratification of the 15th Amendment to the United States Constitution, which granted African American men the right to vote.

The 15th Amendment of the United States Constitution prohibits the Federal Government and each State from denying a citizen the right to vote based upon the citizen’s race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

We are still fighting for that right; although, we are celebrating the 150th anniversary of that right.

In Texas and throughout our country, we are still fighting for the right

to vote and the right to have our voices heard without ridiculous impediments and barriers that you have heard about tonight. The memories of the poll tax and jelly bean jars to be counted are still with us.

I am old enough to remember that, when I became 21, at that time, to vote, I had to pay a poll tax. So it was important to be able to just vote. But I say to young people today that we still have to fight equally as hard for our right to vote.

I have lived through the periods in American history when the fundamental right to vote has been continuously challenged for people of color, where discrimination was the law of the land and separate but equal was the norm. These rights guaranteeing the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution are sacred and continue to be protected so we may live in freedom. But the fight for freedom is daily.

The 15th Amendment is part of the Reconstruction Amendments. The 13th Amendment abolished slavery. The 14th Amendment granted citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the United States and guaranteed all citizens equal protection under the laws. And the 15th Amendment protected the right to vote.

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The 13th and 14th Amendments were intended to establish equal rights for former slaves, and here we are, celebrating the 150th anniversary and still being treated as if slavery is the law of the land.

Reconstruction, a period in American history that lasted more than a decade, from 1863 to 1877, was devastating for African Americans and denied us the basic freedoms promised by the Constitution. This led to mass segregation in the South.

Clearly, our young people of color today did not live through much of this, and many of us didn’t. Yet, we continue to live it every day.

Madam Speaker, you have heard remarks on the budget, and you have heard remarks that specifically single out people who are least able to look out for themselves because of segregation and racism. They are also the ones who are first to be punished.

We will not be silenced, however. We will use our right to stand for all the people who have been guaranteed the right to be full Americans until we become full Americans.

Mr. HORSFORD. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairwoman for her strong leadership, for sharing her perspective tonight, and for reminding us about the reality of the poll tax, the literacy tests, and the grandfather clauses that were once common mechanisms used to disadvantage minority voters, particularly African American voters.

Tonight, Madam Speaker, again, we are recognizing the 150th anniversary after the ratification of the 15th Amendment. Tremendous gains were

made during that Reconstruction period, where well over 2,000 Black men were elected to local, State, and Federal office, 16 of whom served in Congress.

For instance, Hiram Rhodes Revels, the first African American Senator representing Mississippi, was elected to Congress in 1870. Senator Revels was sometimes called the 15th Amendment in flesh and blood.

Senator Revels and his colleagues were only part of the story. All told, about 2,000 African Americans held public office at some level of government during Reconstruction.

But, sadly, this happened in the face of literacy tests, poll taxes, and grandfather clauses, once the most common mechanisms used for disadvantaging minority voters.

After the end of Reconstruction, these amendments were rarely enforced for nearly 100 years after their ratification. So even despite the fact that these gains were made, they were not enforced. That is why we need to have laws that are enforced, and we need to remind this administration that they are not above the law and that they have to follow the law and enforce the law.

Black families were separated from their White counterparts and forced to use lesser facilities. They were maligned, tormented, and treated without respect. Black children were forced to attend rundown schools without the necessary books to succeed.

This rampant segregation thrived across the country until the Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*, which struck down the inherently flawed concept of separate but equal. Sadly, we are still trying to ensure that separate-but-equal concept no longer applies.

It is 150 years on from the ratification of the Black men's right to vote, however, and we are still fighting to protect those rights in the face of voter suppression efforts across this country.

Each election cycle, untold numbers of eligible Americans are prevented from voting due to barriers in the voter registration process and restrictions on casting ballots. Just since the 2010 elections, 24 States have implemented new restrictions on voting.

Alabama now requires a photo ID to cast a ballot.

Other States, such as Ohio and Georgia, have enacted use-it-or-lose-it laws, which strike voters from registration rolls if they have not participated in an election within a prescribed period of time.

In Georgia, in 2018, 53,000 voter registrants, 70 percent of whom were Black, were unable to vote because of minor misspellings or missing hyphens on their registration forms.

That is why we must draw attention to the suppression of the Black vote on this day that we honor the ratification of the 15th Amendment. Our ancestors require it.

While today we mark the ratification of the 15th Amendment and the Black

men's right to vote as my colleague, Representative BARBARA LEE, indicated, we must also acknowledge that Black women were denied that right for nearly another 100 years.

During the 19th and 20th centuries, Black women played an active role in the struggle for universal suffrage. We will be recognizing the 100-year anniversary of the 19th Amendment this August, and it is important that we remember that Black women attended political conventions at their local churches where they planned strategies to gain the right to vote.

In the late 1800s, Black women across the country worked for churches, newspapers, secondary schools, and colleges, which gave them a larger platform to promote their ideas. They participated in political meetings and organized political societies.

In spite of their hard work, many people didn't listen to them. Black men and White women usually led civil rights organizations and set the agenda, and they often excluded Black women from their organizations and activities.

In 1896, reformers like Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin and Charlotte Forten Grimke founded the National Association of Colored Women to discuss ways of attaining women's rights and women's suffrage. Their motto was: Lifting as We Climb.

In 1913, Ida B. Wells founded the Alpha Suffrage Club of Chicago, the Nation's first Black women's club focused specifically on suffrage. Seven years after the founding of the Alpha Suffrage Club, the 19th Amendment was ratified.

The 19th Amendment technically granted women in the United States the right vote, but Black women were excluded from those rights due to the ever-present racism still pervading every corner of society in this country at that time. It wasn't until the Voting Rights Act was passed nearly a half-century later on August 6, 1965, that Black women were officially allowed to exercise their right to vote—Madam Speaker, 1965.

Yet, Black women today are the strongest in our families. They are strong in our communities, and they are strong civically. They understand how much has been fought and has been sacrificed in order for them to have that right.

So when I talk to young people and they ask me: Why should I vote? Why does this matter? What do I have to lose?

We need to be reminded tonight that people had a lot to lose. Some lost and some gave their very life. Members like our esteemed civil rights icon JOHN LEWIS gave blood so that we would have the right to vote.

It is important for us to remember that right. That right is based on this premise that the Federal Government and each State may not deny a citizen the right to vote based on that citizen's race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

That last piece I really want to underscore because the massive incarceration that has occurred over the last few decades and the number of formerly incarcerated citizens who still to this day in some States do not have their right to vote, the 15th Amendment guarantees them that right.

As we recognize this 150th anniversary, we need to challenge policies like the one in Florida where the people of Florida decided to restore those formerly incarcerated citizens and give them the ability to vote, and then the Republicans in the legislature imposed a fee for them to be able to vote. That is not what this says under the 15th Amendment.

Those in Georgia being denied the right to vote by having their name stricken from the voting rolls, that is not what the protections under the 15th Amendment provide for.

This is something that, to me, is very alarming because it speaks to the very essence of who we are as a people and the democracy that we uphold in this institution. So, tonight, I want to commend my colleagues, the entire Congressional Black Caucus; our chairwoman, KAREN BASS; and every single Member who will stand with us to pass H.R. 4, which we have done out of this House to call on Senate Majority Leader MITCH MCCONNELL and to ask him to bring that bill to a vote, for the President to sign it, to ensure that every single person's vote is protected in this country and that we end these tactics where we are intimidating people from participating in this process.

This goes to the civic engagement of this country. People should participate by registering to vote. They should participate in the Census, which is occurring this year. They should participate by making sure their voice is heard at the ballot box every election.

Madam Speaker, again, I thank my colleagues for joining me for this Special Order hour. As we commemorate the 150th anniversary of the 15th Amendment, we remind ourselves what is at stake. As we deliberate on the President's budget tomorrow and in the coming weeks, let us be reminded of what is at stake.

I know for me and the people whom I represent in Nevada's Fourth District, my job is to never forget where I come from, what I am fighting for, or whom I am fighting for, and it is the people of my district.

I am proud that Nevada was the first State of the 28 States to ratify the 15th Amendment. We did so on March 1, 1869. We are battle born in Nevada. We come from a strong history, and one of the things that we will always do is protect the rights of our fellow citizens to have their voice heard.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. FUDGE. Madam Speaker, this month, we mark the 150th Anniversary of the ratification of the 15th Amendment, granting African American men the right to vote. Later this year, we will also celebrate the centennial of

the ratification of the 19th Amendment, which granted women, and therefore African American women, the right to vote.

These important anniversaries give special meaning to Black History Month this year, reflected in the 2020 theme, “African Americans and the Vote.” This theme speaks to the long struggle on the part of Black men and women to secure their place in American democracy, through the Constitution and its guarantee of an unfettered and unabridged right to vote.

The 15th Amendment was the third and final amendment adopted in the aftermath of the Civil War. Together, the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments abolished slavery, granted citizenship to African Americans and etched the right to vote into the Constitution.

While these amendments protected and expanded the rights of African Americans, too often throughout our history these rights existed on paper only. For the first century following ratification of the 15th Amendment, racial violence, poll taxes, and other forms of voter discrimination and disenfranchisement prevented African Americans from making their voices heard at the ballot box.

Progress was slow. For every one step forward, we were often pushed two steps back. But the Civil Rights movement and, most importantly, the passage of the Voting Rights Act in 1965 brought America closer to its promise of all Americans receiving equal protection under the law.

This struggle continues today. A century and a half after receiving the right to vote and more than 50 years after passage of the Voting Rights Act, African Americans continue to face discrimination and barriers at the ballot box. Voter purges, early voting cutbacks, strict ID requirements, and discriminatory gerrymandering of legislative districts are just some of the modern-day tactics that prevent African Americans from making their voices heard.

As we celebrate this important anniversary, may we work to fulfill the text of the 15th amendment, which said the right to vote “shall not be denied or abridged by the United

States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.”

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the ratification of the 15th Amendment to the Constitution.

The right to vote freely and fairly is the foundation of our democracy. And yet, 150 years ago, this great nation prohibited an entire group of citizens from voting by law. 150 years seems so long ago but at the same time so near to us now.

We know that even though, 150 years ago, our lawmakers said you cannot deny voters based on the color of their skin, that states were still allowed to functionally discriminate against African Americans. Back then it was literacy tests, when they knew the people who could not read were by and large former slaves. Poll taxes for black people. Threats of having your house burned down, being beaten, or even murdered if you dared to try and exercise your Constitutional right to vote.

These practices persisted for a long time, until the Civil Rights Movement of the 50s and 60s. The brave actions of these peaceful protesters put them directly into harms way. Many were beaten, like our colleague JOHN LEWIS, and tragically some were murdered, including Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Their leadership directly paved the way to the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. This landmark legislation finally prohibited any voting law that intentionally or not, resulted in the discrimination against racial minorities. Section 5 closely monitored states that had previously used such laws in the past, so they could not slip under the radar.

Unfortunately, Section 5 enforcement was struck down by the Supreme Court in 2013. The rationale was this fight was so long ago that such monitoring was not needed anymore. I can assure you it was not that long ago to me nor anyone else who lived through it. 48 years is not even a lifetime for most Americans, and yet it was supposed to be long enough to correct nearly 400 years of op-

pression and disenfranchisement for African Americans.

Of course, the predictable has now happened because 48 years was not long enough to right the wrongs. We are seeing new voting laws that will harm people of color, the poor, and the elderly disproportionately: new photo ID requirements, registration restrictions, and even mass purging of the voter rolls. Voter suppression is happening in 2020 in the same states Section 5 watched closely from 1965 to 2013.

We have indeed come a long way from codifying voter suppression explicitly by race. We have come a long way from the physical violence that was a real threat when heading to the polls. However, we still have so far to go. It is too easy to get complacent—to think what we have won cannot be taken back. But it can be, it already was in 2013. Now we have to get back to work—protect what we have and push for what we don’t.

I rise today appreciating how far we have come in the last 150 years and remembering how far we must go in the next 150 years.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. COOPER (at the request of Mr. HOYER) for today.

Mr. MULLIN (at the request of Mr. MCCARTHY) for today and the balance of the week on account of supporting his son’s continuing recovery.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HORSFORD. Madam Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o’clock and 12 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, February 11, 2020, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the third and fourth quarters of 2019, pursuant to Public Law 95-384, are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2019

| Name of Member or employee | Date | | Country | Per diem ¹ | | Transportation | | Other purposes | | Total | |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|
| | Arrival | Departure | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² |
| Hon. Glenn Thompson | 11/2 | 11/3 | Japan | | 146.00 | | | | | | 146.00 |
| Hon. Glenn Thompson | 11/3 | 11/5 | Australia | | 999.00 | | | | | | 999.00 |
| Hon. Glenn Thompson | 11/6 | 11/8 | New Zealand | | 962.91 | | | | | | 962.91 |
| Committee total | | | | | 2,107.91 | | | | | | 2,107.91 |

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. COLLIN C. PETERSON, Jan. 27, 2020.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2019

| Name of Member or employee | Date | | Country | Per diem ¹ | | Transportation | | Other purposes | | Total | |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|---------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|
| | Arrival | Departure | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² |
| Hon. Andy Harris, MD | 9/28 | 10/1 | Tunisia | | 570.03 | | | | 908.93 | | 1,478.96 |
| | 10/1 | 10/3 | Israel | | 1,040.00 | | | | 701.19 | | 1,741.19 |
| | 10/3 | 10/6 | Morocco | | 2,111.60 | | | | 1,622.23 | | 3,733.83 |

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2019—

Continued

| Name of Member or employee | Date | | Country | Per diem ¹ | | Transportation | | Other purposes | | Total | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|
| | Arrival | Departure | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² |
| Hon. Tom Graves | 9/29 | 9/30 | Singapore | | 665.64 | | 6,520.20 | | | | 7,185.84 |
| | 9/30 | 10/2 | Malaysia | | 522.50 | | 812.70 | | | | 1,335.20 |
| | 10/2 | 10/4 | Philippines | | 954.00 | | 4,852.99 | | | | 5,806.99 |
| Hon. Debbie Wasserman Schultz | 9/30 | 10/01 | Bahamas | | 432.00 | | 2,229.43 | | 163.00 | | 2,824.43 |
| Hon. Mario Diaz-Balart | 9/30 | 10/1 | Bahamas | | 432.00 | | 2,229.43 | | 167.00 | | 2,828.43 |
| Craig Higgins | 10/1 | 10/1 | Bahamas | | 293.00 | | 2,403.03 | | 440.00 | | 3,136.03 |
| Hon. Kay Granger | 9/29 | 10/2 | Morocco | | 930.12 | | | | 1,121.78 | | 2,051.90 |
| | 10/2 | 10/6 | Spain | | 1,597.25 | | 6,532.93 | | 691.88 | | 8,822.06 |
| Anne Marie Chotvacs | 9/29 | 10/2 | Morocco | | 930.12 | | | | 1,121.77 | | 2,051.89 |
| | 10/2 | 10/6 | Spain | | 1,597.25 | | | | 691.88 | | 2,289.13 |
| | 10/6 | 10/8 | Portugal | | | | | | 515.46 | | 1,348.46 |
| Hon. Rosa DeLauro | 10/1 | 10/3 | Cuba | | 502.00 | | 1,763.53 | | | | 2,265.53 |
| Hon. Pete Aguilar | 10/6 | 10/11 | France | | 2,712.00 | | 8,092.75 | | | | 10,804.75 |
| Hon. Martha Roby | 10/6 | 10/11 | France | | 2,712.00 | | 9,161.77 | | | | 11,873.77 |
| Hon. Will Hurd | 10/6 | 10/10 | France | | 2,195.00 | | 8,935.37 | | | | 11,130.37 |
| Hon. Brenda Lawrence | 10/6 | 10/10 | France | | 2,195.00 | | 9,045.17 | | | | 11,240.17 |
| Steve Marchese | 10/6 | 10/10 | France | | 2,195.00 | | 14,875.57 | | | | 17,070.57 |
| Susan Adams | 10/6 | 10/11 | France | | 2,712.00 | | 15,702.57 | | | | 18,414.57 |
| Erin Kolodjeski | 10/6 | 10/11 | France | | 2,712.00 | | 4,340.57 | | | | 7,052.57 |
| Hon. Ed Case | 10/19 | 10/19 | Germany | | 260.00 | | 3,581.65 | | 26.67 | | 3,868.32 |
| | 10/19 | 10/21 | France | | 316.00 | | | | 219.00 | | 1,624.00 |
| Nicole Cohen | 10/19 | 10/19 | Germany | | 260.00 | | 2,184.85 | | 26.67 | | 2,471.52 |
| | 10/19 | 10/21 | France | | 316.00 | | | | 1,089.00 | | 1,624.00 |
| Hon. Derek Kilmer | 11/1 | 11/2 | Turkey | | 404.66 | | 9,097.84 | | | | 9,502.50 |
| | 11/2 | 11/4 | Iraq | | 22.00 | | | | | | 22.00 |
| | 11/4 | 11/6 | United Arab Emirates | | 1,108.21 | | | | | | 1,108.21 |
| | 11/6 | 11/8 | Jordan | | 625.00 | | | | | | 625.00 |
| Hon. Betty McCollum | 11/2 | 11/7 | Malawi | | 950.00 | | \$17,011.77 | | | | \$17,961.77 |
| Donna Shahbaz | 11/2 | 11/7 | Malawi | | 950.00 | | 17,082.55 | | | | 18,032.55 |
| Shalanda Young | 11/3 | 11/5 | Afghanistan | | 234.00 | | 10,839.35 | | | | 11,073.35 |
| Christopher Begelow | 11/6 | 11/9 | Saudi Arabia | | 1,523.04 | | 5,401.81 | | 260.65 | | 7,185.50 |
| Rebecca Leggieri | 11/4 | 11/6 | Afghanistan | | 156.00 | | 9,672.41 | | | | 9,828.41 |
| | 11/6 | 11/9 | Saudi Arabia | | 1,523.04 | | 119.00 | | 260.65 | | 1,902.69 |
| David Bortnick | 11/3 | 11/6 | Afghanistan | | 234.00 | | 9,672.41 | | | | 9,906.41 |
| | 11/6 | 11/9 | Saudi Arabia | | 1,523.04 | | 36.42 | | 260.65 | | 1,820.11 |
| Jacquelynn Ripke | 11/4 | 11/6 | Afghanistan | | 156.00 | | 9,672.41 | | | | 9,828.41 |
| | 11/6 | 11/9 | Saudi Arabia | | 1,523.04 | | 31.13 | | 260.65 | | 1,814.82 |
| Ariana Sarar | 11/4 | 11/6 | Afghanistan | | 156.00 | | 9,672.41 | | | | 9,828.41 |
| | 11/6 | 11/9 | Saudi Arabia | | 1,523.04 | | 91.45 | | 260.65 | | 1,875.14 |
| Shalanda Young | 11/24 | 11/25 | New Zealand | | 271.50 | | 14,147.65 | | 376.55 | | 14,795.70 |
| | 11/25 | 11/28 | Antarctica | | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| | 11/28 | 11/29 | New Zealand | | 271.50 | | | | 376.55 | | 648.05 |
| Robert Bonner | 11/24 | 11/25 | New Zealand | | 271.50 | | 14,145.65 | | 376.55 | | 14,793.70 |
| | 11/25 | 11/28 | Antarctica | | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| | 11/28 | 11/29 | New Zealand | | 271.50 | | | | 376.55 | | 648.05 |
| Susan Adams | 11/24 | 11/25 | New Zealand | | 271.50 | | 14,145.65 | | 376.55 | | 14,793.70 |
| | 11/25 | 11/28 | Antarctica | | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| | 11/28 | 11/29 | New Zealand | | 271.50 | | | | 376.55 | | 648.05 |
| Evan Hollander | 11/24 | 11/25 | New Zealand | | 271.50 | | 14,145.65 | | 376.55 | | 14,793.70 |
| | 11/25 | 11/28 | Antarctica | | | | | | | | 0.00 |
| | 11/28 | 11/29 | New Zealand | | 271.50 | | | | 376.55 | | 648.05 |
| Committee total | | | | | 46,778.58 | | 258,688.07 | | 14,692.11 | | 320,158.76 |

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. NITA M. LOWEY, Jan. 29, 2020.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2019

| Name of Member or employee | Date | | Country | Per diem ¹ | | Transportation | | Other purposes | | Total | |
|-------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|
| | Arrival | Departure | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² |
| Hon. Sheila Jackson Lee | 10/8 | 10/8 | Bahamas | | 149.00 | | 595.35 | | | | 744.35 |
| Committee total | | | | | 149.00 | | 595.35 | | | | 744.35 |

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JOHN A. YARMUTH, Jan. 24, 2020.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2019

| Name of Member or employee | Date | | Country | Per diem ¹ | | Transportation | | Other purposes | | Total | |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----------|---------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|
| | Arrival | Departure | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² |
| Hon. Frederica Wilson | 9/30 | 10/2 | Bahamas | | 431.72 | | 564.63 | | | | 996.35 |
| Committee total | | | | | 431.72 | | 564.63 | | | | 996.35 |

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. ROBERT C. "BOBBY" SCOTT, Jan. 31, 2020.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2019

| Name of Member or employee | Date | | Country | Per diem ¹ | | Transportation | | Other purposes | | Total | |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|---------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|
| | Arrival | Departure | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² |
| Hon. Dave Loebsack | 9/28 | 9/29 | Ukraine | | 373.54 | | (³) | | | | 373.54 |

February 10, 2020

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

H1011

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2019—Continued

| Name of Member or employee | Date | | Country | Per diem ¹ | | Transportation | | Other purposes | | Total | |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|
| | Arrival | Departure | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² |
| Hon. Tom O'Halleran | 9/29 | 10/2 | Estonia | | 770.67 | | | | | | 770.67 |
| | 10/2 | 10/5 | Poland | | 673.36 | | | | | | 673.36 |
| | 9/28 | 9/29 | Ukraine | | 373.54 | | (³) | | | | 373.54 |
| | 9/29 | 10/2 | Estonia | | 770.67 | | | | | | 770.67 |
| Hon. John Shimkus | 10/2 | 10/5 | Poland | | 673.36 | | | | | | 673.36 |
| | 9/28 | 9/29 | Ukraine | | 373.54 | | (³) | | | | 373.54 |
| | 9/29 | 10/2 | Estonia | | 770.67 | | | | | | 770.67 |
| | 10/2 | 10/5 | Poland | | 673.36 | | | | | | 673.36 |
| Hon. Scott Peters | 9/29 | 9/30 | Singapore | | 699.00 | | | | | | 699.00 |
| | 9/30 | 10/2 | Malaysia | | 522.51 | | 12,810.33 | | | | 13,503.33 |
| | 10/2 | 10/5 | Philippines | | 925.00 | | | | | | 925.00 |
| | 11/2 | 11/3 | Japan | | 312.00 | | (³) | | | | 312.00 |
| Hon. Tony Cardenas | 11/3 | 11/6 | Australia | | 999.00 | | | | | | 999.00 |
| | 11/6 | 11/8 | New Zealand | | 962.91 | | | | | | 962.91 |
| | 11/2 | 11/4 | Ireland | | 864.46 | | 2,757.52 | | 2,183.35 | | 5,750.33 |
| | 11/4 | 11/6 | England | | 982.00 | | | | 9,522.00 | | 10,504.00 |
| Alexander Hoehn-Saric | 11/6 | 11/9 | Belgium | | 979.59 | | | | 4,209.38 | | 5,188.97 |
| | 11/2 | 11/4 | Ireland | | 864.45 | | 2,757.52 | | | | 3,621.97 |
| | 11/4 | 11/6 | England | | 982.00 | | | | | | 982.00 |
| | 11/6 | 11/9 | Belgium | | 979.59 | | | | | | 979.59 |
| Lisa Goldman | 11/2 | 11/4 | Ireland | | 864.45 | | 2,757.59 | | | | 3,621.97 |
| | 11/4 | 11/6 | England | | 982.00 | | | | | | 982.00 |
| | 11/6 | 11/9 | Belgium | | 979.59 | | | | | | 979.59 |
| | 11/2 | 11/4 | Ireland | | 864.45 | | 2,757.52 | | | | 3,621.97 |
| Zach Kahan | 11/4 | 11/6 | England | | 982.00 | | | | | | 982.00 |
| | 11/6 | 11/9 | Belgium | | 979.59 | | | | | | 979.59 |
| | 11/2 | 11/4 | Ireland | | 864.45 | | 2,757.52 | | | | 3,621.97 |
| | 11/4 | 11/6 | England | | 982.00 | | | | | | 982.00 |
| Bijan Koohmaraie | 11/6 | 11/9 | Belgium | | 979.59 | | | | | | 979.59 |
| | 11/2 | 11/4 | Ireland | | 864.45 | | 2,757.52 | | | | 3,621.97 |
| | 11/4 | 11/6 | England | | 982.00 | | | | | | 982.00 |
| | 11/6 | 11/9 | Belgium | | 979.59 | | | | | | 979.59 |
| Timothy Kurth | 11/2 | 11/4 | Ireland | | 864.45 | | 2,757.52 | | | | 3,621.97 |
| | 11/4 | 11/6 | England | | 982.00 | | | | | | 982.00 |
| | 11/6 | 11/9 | Belgium | | 979.59 | | | | | | 979.59 |
| | 11/2 | 11/4 | Ireland | | 864.45 | | 2,757.52 | | | | 3,621.97 |
| Jean Fruci | 11/3 | 11/8 | Italy | | 1,433.33 | | 1,425.15 | | 940.42 | | 3,798.90 |
| Gerald Couri | 11/4 | 11/8 | Italy | | 1,494.66 | | 1,425.15 | | | | 2,919.81 |
| Dustin Maghamfar | 11/4 | 11/9 | Italy | | 1,626.66 | | 2,083.33 | | | | 3,709.99 |
| Rep. Greg Walden | 11/8 | 11/9 | Germany | | 305.77 | | 390.70 | | 296.84 | | 993.31 |
| Committee total | | | | | 31,692.80 | | 34,679.78 | | 17,096.99 | | 83,469.57 |

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.³ Military air transportation.

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR., Jan. 30, 2020.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ETHICS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2019

| Name of Member or employee | Date | | Country | Per diem ¹ | | Transportation | | Other purposes | | Total | |
|---|---------|-----------|---------|-----------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|
| | Arrival | Departure | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HOUSE COMMITTEES | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | | | |

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. THEODORE E. DEUTCH, Jan. 27, 2020.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2019

| Name of Member or employee | Date | | Country | Per diem ¹ | | Transportation | | Other purposes | | Total | |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|
| | Arrival | Departure | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² |
| Hon. Karen Bass * | 6/28 | 7/3 | Cameroon | | 923.99 | | 10,693.15 | | * 4,050.59 | | 15,667.73 |
| Janette Yarwood | 6/28 | 7/3 | Cameroon | | 923.99 | | 10,693.15 | | | | 11,617.44 |
| Hon. Jim Sensenbrenner | 6/28 | 7/3 | Cameroon | | 1,196.81 | | 10,284.63 | | | | 11,650.94 |
| Meghan Gallagher | 6/28 | 7/3 | Cameroon | | 1,196.81 | | 10,454.13 | | | | 17,650.94 |
| Hon. Ted Deutch * | 6/28 | 6/30 | Switzerland | | 1,227.89 | | (³) | | * 12,188.60 | | 13,416.60 |
| | 6/30 | 7/4 | Israel | | 2,100.00 | | (³) | | 24,306.04 | | 26,406.04 |
| | 7/4 | 7/6 | Qatar | | 769.05 | | (³) | | 3,552.82 | | 4,321.90 |
| | 7/6 | 7/7 | Cyprus | | 431.07 | | (³) | | 11,292.97 | | 11,724.04 |
| | 7/7 | 7/8 | Greece | | 257.00 | | (³) | | 4,184.00 | | 4,441.00 |
| Casey Kustin | 6/28 | 6/30 | Switzerland | | 1,151.03 | | (³) | | | | 1,151.03 |
| | 6/30 | 7/4 | Israel | | 2,100.00 | | (³) | | | | 2,100.00 |
| | 7/4 | 7/6 | Qatar | | 769.05 | | (³) | | | | 769.05 |
| | 7/6 | 7/7 | Cyprus | | 350.24 | | (³) | | | | 350.24 |
| | 7/7 | 7/8 | Greece | | 257.00 | | (³) | | | | 257.00 |
| Gabriella Zach | 6/28 | 6/30 | Switzerland | | 1,227.89 | | (³) | | | | 1,227.89 |
| | 6/30 | 7/4 | Israel | | 2,100.00 | | (³) | | | | 2,100.00 |
| | 7/4 | 7/6 | Qatar | | 769.05 | | (³) | | | | 769.05 |
| | 7/6 | 7/7 | Cyprus | | 350.24 | | (³) | | | | 350.24 |
| | 7/7 | 7/8 | Greece | | 257.00 | | (³) | | | | 257.00 |
| Sadaf Khan | 6/28 | 6/30 | Switzerland | | 1,151.03 | | (³) | | | | 1,151.03 |
| | 6/30 | 7/4 | Israel | | 2,100.00 | | (³) | | | | 2,100.00 |
| | 7/4 | 7/6 | Qatar | | 769.04 | | (³) | | | | 769.04 |
| | 7/6 | 7/7 | Cyprus | | 350.24 | | (³) | | | | 350.24 |
| | 7/7 | 7/8 | Greece | | 257.00 | | (³) | | | | 257.00 |
| Jessica Steffens | 6/28 | 6/30 | Switzerland | | 1,151.03 | | (³) | | | | 1,151.03 |
| | 6/30 | 7/4 | Israel | | 2,106.00 | | (³) | | | | 2,106.00 |
| | 7/4 | 7/6 | Qatar | | 769.05 | | (³) | | | | 769.05 |
| | 7/6 | 7/7 | Cyprus | | 350.24 | | (³) | | | | 350.24 |
| | 7/7 | 7/8 | Greece | | 257.00 | | (³) | | | | 257.00 |
| Ryan Doherty | 6/28 | 6/30 | Switzerland | | 1,151.03 | | (³) | | | | 1,151.03 |
| | 6/30 | 7/4 | Israel | | 2,106.00 | | (³) | | | | 2,106.00 |
| | 7/4 | 7/6 | Qatar | | 769.05 | | (³) | | | | 769.05 |
| | 7/6 | 7/7 | Cyprus | | 350.24 | | (³) | | | | 350.24 |
| | 7/7 | 7/8 | Greece | | 257.00 | | (³) | | | | 257.00 |

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2019—Continued

| Name of Member or employee | Date | | Country | Per diem ¹ | | Transportation | | Other purposes | | Total | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|
| | Arrival | Departure | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² |
| Samantha Stiles | 6/28 | 6/30 | Switzerland | | 1,227.89 | | (3) | | | | 1,227.89 |
| | 6/30 | 7/4 | Israel | | 2,106.00 | | (3) | | | | 2,106.00 |
| | 7/4 | 7/6 | Qatar | | 769.04 | | (3) | | | | 769.04 |
| | 7/6 | 7/7 | Cyprus | | 350.24 | | (3) | | | | 350.24 |
| | 7/7 | 7/8 | Greece | | 257.00 | | (3) | | | | 257.00 |
| Hon. Lee Zeldin | 6/28 | 6/30 | Northern Ireland | | 769.59 | | (3) | | | | 769.59 |
| | 6/30 | 7/2 | United Kingdom | | 1,842.03 | | (3) | | | | 1,842.03 |
| | 7/2 | 7/3 | Poland | | 446.44 | | (3) | | | | 446.44 |
| | 7/3 | 7/8 | Luxembourg | | 2,128.00 | | (3) | | | | 2,128.00 |
| | 7/8 | 7/8 | Portugal | | 0.00 | | (3) | | | | 0.00 |
| Hon. Chris Smith | 7/5 | 7/7 | Luxembourg | | 981.36 | | 3,110.93 | | | | 4,092.29 |
| Piero Tozzi | 7/5 | 7/7 | Luxembourg | | 980.99 | | 3,834.99 | | | | 4,815.98 |
| Hon. Eliot Engel * | 7/2 | 7/4 | Serbia | | 400.00 | | 12,285.53 | | * 4,348.00 | | 17,033.53 |
| | 7/4 | 7/6 | Kosovo | | 330.68 | | | | * 2,656.92 | | 2,987.60 |
| | 7/5 | 7/5 | Croatia | | | | | | * 145.00 | | 145.00 |
| | 7/6 | 7/8 | North Macedonia | | 434.00 | | | | * 1,021.15 | | 1,455.15 |
| Jason Steinbaum | 7/2 | 7/4 | Serbia | | 400.00 | | 4,387.13 | | | | 4,787.13 |
| | 7/4 | 7/6 | Kosovo | | 330.68 | | | | | | 330.68 |
| | 7/6 | 7/8 | North Macedonia | | 434.00 | | | | | | 434.00 |
| Zach Silberman | 7/2 | 7/4 | Serbia | | 400.00 | | 4,698.03 | | | | 5,098.03 |
| | 7/4 | 7/6 | Kosovo | | 330.68 | | | | | | 330.68 |
| | 7/6 | 7/8 | North Macedonia | | 434.00 | | | | | | 434.00 |
| Raven Bellamy | 7/2 | 7/4 | Serbia | | 400.00 | | 3,751.03 | | | | 4,151.03 |
| | 7/4 | 7/6 | Kosovo | | 330.68 | | | | | | 330.68 |
| | 7/6 | 7/8 | North Macedonia | | 434.00 | | | | | | 434.00 |
| Hon. Vicente Gonzalez ** | 7/26 | 8/3 | Iceland | | ** | | ** | | ** | | ** |
| | 7/26 | 8/3 | Norway | | ** | | ** | | ** | | ** |
| | 7/26 | 8/3 | Sweden | | ** | | ** | | ** | | ** |
| | 7/26 | 8/3 | Finland | | ** | | ** | | ** | | ** |
| | 7/26 | 8/3 | United Kingdom | | ** | | ** | | ** | | ** |
| Hon. Greg Pence ** | 7/26 | 8/3 | Iceland | | ** | | ** | | ** | | ** |
| | 7/26 | 8/3 | Norway | | ** | | ** | | ** | | ** |
| | 7/26 | 8/3 | Sweden | | ** | | ** | | ** | | ** |
| | 7/26 | 8/3 | Finland | | ** | | ** | | ** | | ** |
| | 7/26 | 8/3 | United Kingdom | | ** | | ** | | ** | | ** |
| Hon. Albio Sires * | 7/18 | 7/21 | Argentina | | 1,060.23 | | (3) | | 4,867.40 | | 5,927.63 |
| | 7/21 | 7/22 | Chile | | 370.29 | | (3) | | 6,422.34 | | 6,792.63 |
| Hon. Ted Deutch | 7/18 | 7/21 | Argentina | | 1,060.23 | | (3) | | | | 1,060.23 |
| | 7/21 | 7/22 | Chile | | 370.29 | | (3) | | | | 370.29 |
| Hon. Ted Yoho | 7/18 | 7/21 | Argentina | | 1,060.23 | | (3) | | | | 1,060.23 |
| | 7/21 | 7/22 | Chile | | 370.29 | | (3) | | | | 370.29 |
| Hon. Joe Wilson | 7/18 | 7/21 | Argentina | | 1,060.23 | | (3) | | | | 1,060.23 |
| | 7/21 | 7/22 | Chile | | 370.29 | | (3) | | | | 370.29 |
| Sadaf Khan | 7/18 | 7/21 | Argentina | | 1,060.23 | | (3) | | | | 1,060.23 |
| | 7/21 | 7/22 | Chile | | 370.29 | | (3) | | | | 370.29 |
| Alexander Brockwehl | 7/18 | 7/21 | Argentina | | 1,060.23 | | (3) | | | | 1,060.23 |
| | 7/21 | 7/22 | Chile | | 370.29 | | (3) | | | | 370.29 |
| Alex Sadler | 7/18 | 7/21 | Argentina | | 1,060.23 | | (3) | | | | 1,060.23 |
| | 7/21 | 7/22 | Chile | | 370.29 | | (3) | | | | 370.29 |
| Carlos Monje | 7/18 | 7/21 | Argentina | | 1,060.23 | | (3) | | | | 1,060.23 |
| | 7/21 | 7/22 | Chile | | 370.29 | | (3) | | | | 370.29 |
| Mariana Cruz Munoz | 7/18 | 7/21 | Argentina | | 1,060.23 | | (3) | | | | 1,060.23 |
| | 7/21 | 7/22 | Chile | | 370.29 | | (3) | | | | 370.29 |
| Hon. Eliot Engel ** | 8/11 | 8/18 | Ukraine | | ** | | ** | | ** | | ** |
| | 8/11 | 8/18 | Georgia | | ** | | ** | | ** | | ** |
| Jennifer Hendrixson-White * | 7/29 | 7/31 | Fiji | | 467.42 | | 10,170.22 | | * 78.50 | | 10,716.14 |
| | 8/1 | 8/4 | Papua New Guinea | | 1,011.95 | | | | * 2,504.17 | | 3,516.12 |
| | 8/4 | 8/6 | Solomon Islands | | 515.18 | | | | * 83.84 | | 599.02 |
| | 7/31 | 8/1 | Australia | | 2,924.66 | | | | * 641.00 | | 3,565.66 |
| | 8/6 | 8/10 | Taiwan | | | | | | * 191.34 | | 191.34 |
| Theresa Lou | 7/29 | 7/31 | Fiji | | 455.31 | | 10,103.63 | | | | 10,558.94 |
| | 8/1 | 8/4 | Papua New Guinea | | 1,006.22 | | | | | | 1,006.22 |
| | 8/4 | 8/6 | Solomon Islands | | 486.00 | | | | | | 486.00 |
| | 7/31 | 8/1 | Australia | | 223.73 | | | | | | 223.73 |
| | 8/7 | 8/9 | Taiwan | | 543.00 | | | | | | 543.00 |
| Bryan Burack | 7/29 | 7/31 | Fiji | | 468.31 | | 10,595.53 | | | | 11,063.84 |
| | 7/31 | 8/1 | Australia | | 126.73 | | | | | | 126.73 |
| | 8/1 | 8/4 | Papua New Guinea | | 1,013.22 | | | | | | 1,013.22 |
| | 8/4 | 8/6 | Solomon Islands | | 504.00 | | | | | | 504.00 |
| | 8/6 | 8/10 | Taiwan | | 772.09 | | | | | | 772.09 |
| Tim Mulvey * | 7/28 | 7/30 | South Korea | | 690.18 | | 4,415.90 | | * 612.46 | | 5,718.54 |
| | 7/30 | 8/1 | Vietnam | | 607.00 | | * 346.00 | | | | 953.00 |
| | 8/1 | 8/3 | Cambodia | | 623.00 | | | | * 116.33 | | 739.33 |
| John Stapleton | 7/28 | 7/30 | South Korea | | 690.18 | | 4,415.90 | | | | 5,106.08 |
| | 7/30 | 8/1 | Vietnam | | 607.00 | | | | | | 607.00 |
| | 8/1 | 8/3 | Cambodia | | 623.00 | | | | | | 623.00 |
| Corey Holmes | 8/4 | 8/7 | Cote d'Ivoire | | 900.00 | | 4,896.33 | | | | 5,796.33 |
| Katy Crosby * | 8/5 | 8/8 | Ukraine | | 899.13 | | 3,556.10 | | 3,681.48 | | 8,136.71 |
| | 8/8 | 8/10 | Bosnia | | 394.30 | | | | * 422.89 | | 817.29 |
| | 8/10 | 8/14 | Georgia | | 717.52 | | | | * 853.66 | | 1,571.18 |
| | 8/14 | 8/16 | Turkey | | 817.02 | | | | | | 817.02 |
| Jaclyn Cahan | 8/5 | 8/8 | Ukraine | | 899.13 | | 5,292.53 | | | | 6,181.66 |
| | 8/8 | 8/10 | Bosnia | | 394.40 | | | | | | 394.40 |
| | 8/10 | 8/14 | Georgia | | 707.52 | | | | | | 707.52 |
| | 8/14 | 8/16 | Turkey | | 817.02 | | | | | | 817.02 |
| Michael Matlaga | 8/5 | 8/8 | Ukraine | | 899.13 | | 4,541.53 | | | | 5,440.66 |
| | 8/8 | 8/10 | Bosnia | | 394.40 | | | | | | 394.40 |
| | 8/10 | 8/14 | Georgia | | 717.52 | | | | | | 717.52 |
| | 8/14 | 8/16 | Turkey | | 817.02 | | | | | | 817.02 |
| Grant Mullins | 8/5 | 8/8 | Ukraine | | 850.13 | | 1,769.63 | | | | 2,619.76 |
| Katherine Curtis | 8/5 | 8/8 | Ukraine | | 899.13 | | 5,008.63 | | | | 5,907.76 |
| | 8/8 | 8/10 | Bosnia | | 394.40 | | | | | | 394.40 |
| | 8/10 | 8/14 | Georgia | | 717.52 | | | | | | 717.52 |
| | 8/14 | 8/16 | Turkey | | 817.02 | | | | | | 817.02 |
| Sajit Gandhi * | 8/19 | 8/25 | India | | 1,804.35 | | 9,055.23 | | * 655.00 | | 11,514.58 |
| James Walsh | 8/19 | 8/25 | India | | 1,824.35 | | 9,054.73 | | | | 10,879.08 |
| Eric Jacobstein * | 8/12 | 8/14 | St. Lucia | | 748.00 | | 1,667.73 | | * 1,671.00 | | 4,086.73 |
| | 8/14 | 8/15 | Barbados | | 334.31 | | | | * 49.28 | | 383.59 |
| | 8/15 | 8/17 | Guyana | | 296.00 | | | | * 718.00 | | 1,014.00 |
| Evan Bursey | 8/12 | 8/14 | St. Lucia | | 748.00 | | 1,753.03 | | | | 2,501.03 |
| | 8/14 | 8/15 | Barbados | | 334.31 | | | | | | 334.31 |
| | 8/15 | 8/17 | Guyana | | 296.00 | | | | | | 296.00 |
| Rachel Levitan | 8/20 | 8/23 | Ghana | | 958.14 | | 2,976.33 | | | | 3,934.47 |
| | 8/23 | 8/27 | Cote d'Ivoire | | 1,078.54 | | | | * 1,692.69 | | 2,771.23 |
| Taylor Redick | 8/20 | 8/23 | Ghana | | 958.14 | | 2,976.33 | | | | 3,934.47 |

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2019—Continued

| Name of Member or employee | Date | | Country | Per diem ¹ | | Transportation | | Other purposes | | Total | |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|----------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|
| | Arrival | Departure | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² |
| Meghan Gallagher | 8/23 | 8/27 | Cote d'Ivoire | | 1,078.54 | | | | | | 1,078.54 |
| | 8/20 | 8/23 | Ghana | | 954.49 | | 2,976.33 | | | | 3,930.82 |
| Jacqueline Ramos * | 8/23 | 8/27 | Cote d'Ivoire | | 1,075.70 | | | | | | 1,075.70 |
| | 8/18 | 8/24 | United Kingdom | | 2,182.00 | | 2,209.73 | | * 1,150.00 | | 5,541.73 |
| Peter Billerbeck * | 8/18 | 8/24 | Ireland | | 381.03 | | | | | | 381.03 |
| | 9/2 | 9/4 | Algeria | | 452.55 | | 4,449.43 | | * 34.00 | | 4,935.43 |
| Gabriella Zach | 9/4 | 9/7 | Tunisia | | 672.34 | | | | * 140.28 | | 812.62 |
| | 9/2 | 9/4 | Algeria | | 390.40 | | 4,743.93 | | | | 5,134.33 |
| | 9/4 | 9/7 | Tunisia | | 602.34 | | | | | | 602.34 |
| Committee total: | | | | | 106,214.16 | | 180,821.43 | | 94,677.75 | | 381,713.23 |

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.³ Military air transportation.

* Indicated Delegation costs.

** Indicates a cancelled mission.

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL, Jan. 24, 2019.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2019

| Name of Member or employee | Date | | Country | Per diem ¹ | | Transportation | | Other purposes | | Total | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|
| | Arrival | Departure | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² |
| Hon. Karen Bass * | 9/30 | 10/1 | Germany | | 284.62 | | (³) | | * 924.21 | | 1,208.83 |
| | 10/1 | 10/3 | Djibouti | | 762.00 | | | | * 817.30 | | 1,579.30 |
| | 10/3 | 10/4 | Niger | | 358.00 | | | | * 208.00 | | 566.00 |
| | 10/4 | 10/5 | Burkina Faso | | 233.00 | | | | * 1,345.10 | | 1,578.10 |
| Janette Yarwood | 9/30 | 10/1 | Germany | | 284.62 | | (³) | | | | 284.62 |
| | 10/1 | 10/3 | Djibouti | | 762.00 | | | | | | 762.00 |
| | 10/3 | 10/4 | Niger | | 358.00 | | | | | | 358.00 |
| | 10/4 | 10/5 | Burkina Faso | | 233.00 | | | | | | 233.00 |
| Hon. Ilhan Omar | 9/30 | 10/1 | Germany | | 284.62 | | (³) | | | | 284.62 |
| | 10/1 | 10/3 | Djibouti | | 762.00 | | | | | | 762.00 |
| | 10/3 | 10/4 | Niger | | 358.00 | | | | | | 358.00 |
| | 10/4 | 10/5 | Burkina Faso | | 233.00 | | | | | | 233.00 |
| Hon. James Sensenbrenner ** | ** | ** | Germany | | 163.46 | | | ** | ** | | 163.46 |
| Meghan Gallagher | 9/30 | 10/1 | Germany | | 284.62 | | (³) | | | | 284.62 |
| | 10/1 | 10/3 | Djibouti | | 762.00 | | | | | | 762.00 |
| | 10/3 | 10/4 | Niger | | 358.00 | | | | | | 358.00 |
| | 10/4 | 10/5 | Burkina Faso | | 233.00 | | | | | | 233.00 |
| Corey Holmes | 9/30 | 10/1 | Germany | | 284.62 | | (³) | | | | 284.62 |
| | 10/1 | 10/3 | Djibouti | | 762.00 | | | | | | 762.00 |
| | 10/3 | 10/4 | Niger | | 358.00 | | | | | | 358.00 |
| | 10/4 | 10/5 | Burkina Faso | | 233.00 | | | | | | 233.00 |
| Hon. Ami Bera * | 9/29 | 9/30 | Philippines | | 925.00 | | 14,102.23 | | * 1,175.90 | | 16,203.13 |
| | 9/30 | 10/2 | Malaysia | | 522.50 | | | | * 311.42 | | 833.92 |
| | 10/2 | 10/5 | Singapore | | 699.00 | | | | * 1,037.00 | | 1,736.00 |
| Nikole Burroughs | 9/29 | 9/30 | Philippines | | 925.00 | | 10,736.33 | | | | 11,661.33 |
| | 9/30 | 10/2 | Malaysia | | 522.50 | | | | | | 522.50 |
| | 10/2 | 10/5 | Singapore | | 699.00 | | | | | | 699.00 |
| Chad Obermiller | 9/29 | 9/30 | Philippines | | 925.00 | | 10,736.33 | | | | 11,661.33 |
| | 9/30 | 10/2 | Malaysia | | 522.50 | | | | | | 522.50 |
| | 10/2 | 10/5 | Singapore | | 699.00 | | | | | | 699.00 |
| Hon. William Keating * | 9/30 | 10/4 | Portugal | | 2,130.00 | | 7,180.73 | | * 1,746.00 | | 11,056.73 |
| | ** | ** | Azores | | ** | | | | ** | | ** |
| Hon. David Cicilline | 9/30 | 10/4 | Portugal | | 2,130.00 | | 2,916.73 | | | | 5,046.73 |
| | ** | ** | Azores | | ** | | | | ** | | ** |
| Hon. Juan Vargas | 9/30 | 10/4 | Portugal | | 2,130.00 | | 4,697.93 | | | | 6,827.93 |
| | ** | ** | Azores | | ** | | | | ** | | ** |
| Gabrielle Gould | 9/30 | 10/4 | Portugal | | 2,130.00 | | 2,364.03 | | | | 4,494.03 |
| | ** | ** | Azores | | ** | | ** | | ** | | ** |
| Hon. Gregory Meeks | 9/30 | 10/1 | The Bahamas | | 431.72 | | 1,254.23 | | | | 1,685.95 |
| Hon. Abigail Spanberger | 10/3 | 10/4 | Afghanistan | | 66.00 | | 12,266.03 | | | | 12,332.03 |
| | 10/4 | 10/6 | Jordan | | 704.01 | | | | | | 704.01 |
| Janice Kaguyutan | 10/6 | 10/9 | Colombia | | 983.00 | | 2,641.00 | | | | 3,624.00 |
| | 10/9 | 10/10 | Curacao | | 300.00 | | | | | | 300.00 |
| | 10/10 | 10/12 | Trinidad and Tobago | | 754.00 | | | | | | 754.00 |
| Sajit Gandhi * | 10/9 | 10/12 | Pakistan | | 447.00 | | 9,292.45 | | * 509.72 | | 10,249.17 |
| Theresa Lou | 10/9 | 10/12 | Pakistan | | 452.00 | | 9,362.45 | | | | 9,814.45 |
| Mariana Cruz Munoz * | 11/4 | 11/6 | Guatemala | | 460.10 | | 999.03 | | * 105.00 | | 1,564.13 |
| | 11/6 | 11/10 | Mexico | | 1,260.00 | | | | | | 1,260.00 |
| Alex Sadler | 11/4 | 11/6 | Guatemala | | 460.10 | | 999.03 | | | | 1,459.13 |
| | 11/6 | 11/10 | Mexico | | 1,260.00 | | | | | | 1,260.00 |
| Lesley Warner * | 11/2 | 11/10 | Sudan | | 1,422.50 | | 8,365.38 | | * 390.00 | | 10,177.88 |
| Taylor Redick | 11/2 | 11/10 | Sudan | | 1,422.50 | | 8,365.38 | | | | 9,787.88 |
| John Stapleton | 11/2 | 11/10 | Sudan | | 1,422.50 | | 8,365.38 | | | | 9,787.88 |
| Hon. John Curtis | 11/22 | 11/23 | Kuwait | | 423.18 | | | | | | 423.18 |
| | 11/23 | 11/25 | Afghanistan | | 121.00 | | (³) | | | | 121.00 |
| | 11/25 | 11/26 | Belgium | | 338.08 | | | | | | 338.08 |
| Hon. Ted Deutch * | 11/22 | 11/25 | Bahrain | | 2,038.77 | | 11,929.15 | | * 218.28 | | 14,186.20 |
| Casey Kustin * | 11/22 | 11/25 | Bahrain | | 1,202.39 | | 11,586.15 | | | | 12,788.54 |
| Hon. Joe Wilson | 11/22 | 11/25 | Bahrain | | 2,038.77 | | 11,587.95 | | | | 13,626.72 |
| Gabriella Zach * | 11/22 | 11/25 | Bahrain | | 1,202.39 | | 11,587.95 | | | | 12,790.34 |
| Hon. David Cicilline * | 12/23 | 12/24 | Kuwait | | 422.00 | | (³) | | * 1,997.00 | | 2,419.00 |
| Hon. David Cicilline *** | 12/24 | 12/25 | Bahrain | | *** | | | | *** | | *** |
| Hon. David Cicilline * | 12/25 | 12/25 | Qatar | | 322.84 | | | | 171.02 | | 493.86 |
| Hon. David Cicilline * | 12/25 | 12/27 | Italy | | 549.50 | | | | 171.02 | | 720.52 |
| Hon. Lee Zeldin | 12/23 | 12/24 | Kuwait | | 422.00 | | (³) | | | | 422.00 |
| | 12/24 | 12/25 | Bahrain | | *** | | | | *** | | *** |
| | 12/25 | 12/25 | Qatar | | 322.84 | | | | | | 322.84 |
| | 12/27 | 12/27 | Italy | | 549.50 | | | | | | 549.50 |
| Hon. Brian Fitzpatrick | 12/23 | 12/24 | Kuwait | | 422.00 | | (³) | | | | 422.00 |
| | 12/24 | 12/25 | Bahrain | | *** | | | | *** | | *** |
| | 12/25 | 12/25 | Qatar | | 322.84 | | | | | | 322.84 |
| | 12/27 | 12/27 | Italy | | 549.50 | | | | | | 549.50 |
| Hon. Susan Wild | 12/23 | 12/24 | Kuwait | | 423.00 | | (³) | | | | 423.00 |
| | 12/24 | 12/25 | Bahrain | | *** | | | | *** | | *** |
| | 12/25 | 12/25 | Qatar | | 322.84 | | | | | | 322.84 |
| | 12/25 | 12/27 | Italy | | 599.12 | | | | | | 599.12 |

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2019—Continued

| Name of Member or employee | Date | | Country | Per diem ¹ | | Transportation | | Other purposes | | Total | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|
| | Arrival | Departure | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² |
| Hon. Dean Phillips | 12/23 | 12/24 | Kuwait | | 423.00 | | (³) | | | | 423.00 |
| | 12/24 | 12/25 | Bahrain | | *** | | | | *** | | *** |
| | 12/25 | 12/25 | Qatar | | 322.84 | | | | | | 322.84 |
| Jaclyn Cahan | 12/25 | 12/27 | Italy | | 599.12 | | | | | | 599.12 |
| | 12/23 | 12/24 | Kuwait | | 423.00 | | (³) | | *** | | 423.00 |
| | 12/24 | 12/25 | Bahrain | | *** | | | | *** | | *** |
| | 12/25 | 12/25 | Qatar | | 322.84 | | | | | | 322.84 |
| | 12/25 | 12/27 | Italy | | 549.50 | | | | | | 549.50 |
| Matt Finkel ** | ** | ** | Italy | | 435.50 | | ** | | ** | | 435.50 |
| Hon. Albio Sires ** | ** | ** | Guyana | | 202.00 | | ** | | ** | | 202.00 |
| Hon. Gregory Meeks ** | ** | ** | Guyana | | 202.00 | | ** | | ** | | 202.00 |
| Alexander Brockwehl ** | ** | ** | Guyana | | 202.00 | | ** | | ** | | 202.00 |
| Mariana Cruz Munoz ** | ** | ** | Guyana | | 202.00 | | ** | | ** | | 202.00 |
| Jennifer Hendrixson-White * | 12/14 | 12/16 | Hong Kong | | 958.41 | | 1,735.85 | | * 1,770.70 | | 4,464.96 |
| Theresa Lou | 12/14 | 12/16 | Hong Kong | | 955.41 | | 1,735.85 | | | | 2,691.26 |
| Bryan Burack | 12/14 | 12/16 | Hong Kong | | 967.41 | | 1,735.85 | | | | 2,703.26 |
| Committee total | | | | | 54,514.08 | | 166,543.42 | | 12,897.67 | | 233,955.17 |

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
³ Military air transportation.
* Indicates Delegation costs.
** Indicates a cancelled mission.
*** Missing expense reporting from Post.

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL, Jan. 31, 2020.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2019

| Name of Member or employee | Date | | Country | Per diem ¹ | | Transportation | | Other purposes | | Total | |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|
| | Arrival | Departure | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² |

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JERROLD NADLER, Jan. 22, 2020.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2019

| Name of Member or employee | Date | | Country | Per diem ¹ | | Transportation | | Other purposes | | Total | |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|
| | Arrival | Departure | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² |

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. PETER A. DEFAZIO, Jan. 31, 2020.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2019

| Name of Member or employee | Date | | Country | Per diem ¹ | | Transportation | | Other purposes | | Total | |
|----------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|
| | Arrival | Departure | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² |
| Hon. Mark Takano | 11/30 | 12/1 | Ireland | | 282.20 | | 90.61 | | | | 372.81 |
| Hon. Connor Lamb | 11/30 | 12/1 | Ireland | | 282.20 | | 90.61 | | | | 372.81 |
| Hon. Colin Alired | 11/30 | 12/1 | Ireland | | 282.20 | | 90.61 | | | | 372.81 |
| Hon. Lauren Underwood | 11/30 | 12/1 | Ireland | | 282.20 | | 90.61 | | | | 372.81 |
| Raymond Kelley | 11/30 | 12/1 | Ireland | | 282.20 | | 90.61 | | | | 372.81 |
| Matt Reel | 11/30 | 12/1 | Ireland | | 282.20 | | 90.61 | | | | 372.81 |
| Elizabeth Austin-Mackenzie | 11/30 | 12/1 | Ireland | | 282.20 | | 90.61 | | | | 372.81 |
| Julie Turner | 11/30 | 12/1 | Ireland | | 282.20 | | 90.61 | | | | 372.81 |
| Christine Hill | 11/30 | 12/1 | Ireland | | 282.20 | | 90.61 | | | | 372.81 |
| Miguel Salazar | 11/30 | 12/1 | Ireland | | 282.20 | | 90.61 | | | | 372.81 |
| Committee total | | | | | 2,822.00 | | 906.10 | | | | 3,728.10 |

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. MARK TAKANO, Jan. 21, 2020.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2019

| Name of Member or employee | Date | | Country | Per diem ¹ | | Transportation | | Other purposes | | Total | |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|
| | Arrival | Departure | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² |
| Hon. Schiff | 6/27 | 7/3 | Europe | | 2,431.02 | | 7,522.09 | | | | 9,953.11 |
| Hon. Sewell | 6/27 | 7/3 | Europe | | 1,211.36 | | 12,531.43 | | | | 13,742.79 |
| Hon. Heck | 6/27 | 7/3 | Europe | | 2,431.03 | | 6,362.09 | | | | 8,793.12 |
| Hon. Maloney | 6/27 | 7/3 | Europe | | 2,431.03 | | 6,518.49 | | | | 8,949.52 |

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEPT. 30, 2019—Continued

| Name of Member or employee | Date | | Country | Per diem ¹ | | Transportation | | Other purposes | | Total | |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|---------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|
| | Arrival | Departure | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² |
| Timothy Bergreen | 6/27 | 7/3 | Europe | | 2,352.56 | | 6,311.03 | | | | 8,663.59 |
| Thomas Eager | 6/27 | 7/3 | Europe | | 2,352.56 | | 6,311.03 | | | | 8,663.65 |
| Linda Cohen | 6/27 | 7/4 | Africa | | 1,357.78 | | 15,986.94 | | 136.42 | | 17,481.14 |
| George Pappas | 6/27 | 7/4 | Africa | | 954.69 | | 15,986.91 | | 136.42 | | 17,078.02 |
| Hon. Swalwell | 7/27 | 8/2 | Europe | | 1,669.87 | | 11,236.66 | | | | 12,906.53 |
| Kathy Suber | 7/27 | 8/2 | Europe | | 1,868.87 | | 4,153.83 | | | | 6,022.70 |
| Carly Blake | 7/27 | 8/4 | Asia | | 2,367.40 | | 13,382.00 | | 285.26 | | 16,034.66 |
| Abigail Grace | 7/27 | 8/6 | Asia | | 2,628.89 | | 15,488.93 | | 285.27 | | 18,403.09 |
| Marissa Skaggs | 7/27 | 8/6 | Asia | | 2,628.89 | | 15,488.93 | | 285.27 | | 18,403.09 |
| William Flanigan | 7/27 | 8/6 | Asia | | 2,628.89 | | 15,488.93 | | 285.27 | | 18,403.09 |
| Hon. Himes | 7/26 | 8/1 | South America | | 914.27 | | 3,830.36 | | | | 4,744.63 |
| Hon. Maloney | 7/26 | 8/1 | South America | | 914.27 | | 3,699.52 | | | | 4,613.79 |
| Thomas Eager | 7/26 | 8/1 | South America | | 914.27 | | 9,666.33 | | | | 10,580.60 |
| Lucian Sikorskyj | 7/26 | 8/1 | South America | | 914.27 | | 9,666.33 | | | | 10,580.60 |
| Wells Bennett | 7/27 | 8/7 | Africa | | 2,558.06 | | 10,756.93 | | | | 13,314.99 |
| Meghan Green | 7/27 | 8/7 | Africa | | 2,558.06 | | 10,756.93 | | | | 13,314.99 |
| Kathy Suber | 8/1 | 8/10 | Asia | | 2,717.30 | | 11,543.24 | | 648.99 | | 14,909.53 |
| Kimberlee Kerr | 8/1 | 8/10 | Asia | | 2,182.30 | | 11,543.24 | | 648.99 | | 14,374.53 |
| Aaron Thurman | 8/4 | 8/11 | Africa | | 1,718.52 | | 14,071.48 | | 411.49 | | 16,201.49 |
| William Evans | 8/4 | 8/11 | Africa | | 1,718.52 | | 14,071.49 | | 411.49 | | 16,201.50 |
| Conrad Stosz | 8/4 | 8/11 | Africa | | 1,718.52 | | 14,071.49 | | 411.51 | | 16,201.52 |
| Laura Casulli | 8/4 | 8/11 | Africa | | 1,718.52 | | 8,473.86 | | 411.51 | | 10,603.89 |
| Hon. Wenstrup | 8/4 | 8/12 | Oceania | | 1,803.00 | | 21,713.33 | | 428.00 | | 23,944.33 |
| Stephen Keith | 8/4 | 8/12 | Oceania | | 1,803.00 | | 8,515.33 | | 428.00 | | 10,746.33 |
| Carly Blake | 8/4 | 8/12 | Oceania | | 1,803.00 | | 8,268.53 | | 429.00 | | 10,500.53 |
| Hon. Nunes | 8/5 | 8/18 | Europe | | 3,085.61 | | 16,842.66 | | 743.48 | | 20,671.75 |
| Allen Souza | 8/5 | 8/13 | Europe | | 2,214.99 | | 14,439.13 | | 1,442.68 | | 18,096.80 |
| George Pappas | 8/5 | 8/18 | Europe | | 2,796.66 | | 13,595.13 | | 1,776.50 | | 18,168.29 |
| Maher Bitar | 8/5 | 8/13 | Europe | | 2,215.00 | | 14,439.13 | | 1,442.69 | | 18,096.82 |
| Raffaella Wakeman | 8/5 | 8/18 | Europe | | 2,802.99 | | 14,439.13 | | 1,776.51 | | 19,018.63 |
| Hon. Quigley | 8/10 | 8/16 | Europe | | 776.01 | | 16,281.63 | | 365.91 | | 17,423.55 |
| Linda Cohen | 8/10 | 8/16 | Europe | | 776.00 | | 9,735.63 | | 365.90 | | 10,877.53 |
| Diana Pilipenko | 8/10 | 8/16 | Europe | | 776.00 | | 9,735.63 | | 365.85 | | 10,877.48 |
| Laura Casulli | 8/10 | 8/16 | Europe | | 776.00 | | 5,798.63 | | 365.94 | | 6,940.57 |
| Hon. Stewart | 8/11 | 8/19 | Europe | | 1,783.39 | | 16,866.53 | | 354.32 | | 19,004.24 |
| Lisa Major | 8/11 | 8/16 | Europe | | 1,217.70 | | 9,637.63 | | 303.52 | | 11,138.85 |
| Steve Keith | 8/14 | 8/19 | Europe | | 1,111.68 | | 8,821.13 | | 50.81 | | 9,983.62 |
| Lucian Sikorskyj | 8/11 | 8/19 | Europe | | 1,783.38 | | 6,078.03 | | 354.33 | | 8,215.74 |
| Kris Breaux | 8/11 | 8/19 | Europe | | 1,783.38 | | 6,078.03 | | 354.34 | | 8,215.75 |
| Hon. Crawford | 8/5 | 8/13 | Europe | | 2,334.32 | | 12,875.41 | | 1,442.69 | | 16,652.41 |
| Amanda Rogers-Thorpe | 8/19 | 8/24 | Asia | | 1,778.98 | | 16,204.53 | | 1,002.99 | | 18,986.50 |
| Nicolas Mitchell | 8/19 | 8/24 | Asia | | 1,778.98 | | 16,204.53 | | 1,003.00 | | 18,986.51 |
| Hon. Conaway | 8/29 | 9/5 | Asia | | 2,467.51 | | 6,409.93 | | | | 8,877.44 |
| Andrew House | 8/29 | 9/5 | Asia | | 2,467.51 | | 7,605.93 | | | | 10,073.44 |
| Meghan Green | 8/29 | 9/5 | Asia | | 2,467.51 | | 8,159.73 | | | | 10,627.24 |
| Abigail Grace | 8/29 | 9/5 | Asia | | 1,990.07 | | 7,366.43 | | | | 9,356.50 |
| Amanda Rogers Thorpe | 6/27 | 7/4 | Africa | | 232.00 | | 54.65 | | | | 286.65 |
| Committee total | | | | | 94,686.39 | | 551,066.93 | | 19,154.35 | | 664,907.67 |

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

* In accordance with title 22, United States Code, Section 1754(b)(2), information as would identify the foreign countries in which Committee Members and staff have traveled is omitted.

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF, Jan. 22, 2020.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2019

| Name of Member or employee | Date | | Country | Per diem ¹ | | Transportation | | Other purposes | | Total | |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|
| | Arrival | Departure | | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² | Foreign currency | U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency ² |
| Kristine A. Roth | 11/19 | 11/23 | France | | 2,031.00 | | 1,218.55 | | | | 3,249.55 |
| Jared A. Hermann | 11/19 | 11/23 | France | | 2,031.00 | | 1,218.55 | | | | 3,249.55 |
| Chia J. Chang | 12/7 | 12/10 | France | | 992.00 | | 1,217.85 | | | | 2,209.85 |
| Jeffrey S. Arbeit | 11/26 | 12/10 | France | | 822.00 | | 608.05 | | | | 1,430.05 |
| Committee total | 12/5 | 12/10 | France | | 822.00 | | 1,217.85 | | | | 2,039.85 |
| Committee total | | | | | 6,698.00 | | 5,480.85 | | | | 12,178.85 |

¹ Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.² If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL, Jan. 23, 2020.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

3758. A letter from the Board Secretary, Board of Governors, U.S. Postal Service, transmitting the Service's report on postal officers and employees who received total compensation in calendar year 2019, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 3686(c); Public Law 109-435, Sec. 506; (120 Stat. 3236); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3759. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting two notifica-

tions of an action on nomination, a discontinuation of service in acting role, a vacancy, and a designation of acting officer, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3760. A letter from the General Counsel, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Executive Office of The President, transmitting a notification of an action on nomination, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Ms. SCANLON: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 844. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2546) to designate certain lands in the State of Colorado as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 79) removing the deadline for the ratification of the equal rights

amendment; and for other purposes (Rept. 116-395). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. PANETTA (for himself, Mr. REED, and Mr. HIGGINS of New York):

H.R. 5821. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish hospice program survey and enforcement procedures under the Medicare program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 5822. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish an acquisition professional career program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. RICHMOND (for himself, Mr. KATKO, Mr. KILMER, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. PAYNE, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. UNDERWOOD, and Ms. TITUS):

H.R. 5823. A bill to establish a program to make grants to States to address cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats to information systems of State, local, Tribal, or territorial governments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico (for herself and Ms. SLOTKIN):

H.R. 5824. A bill to require reporting regarding accreditation of basic training programs of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NEAL:

H.R. 5825. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for reporting by certain investors with respect to certain specified medical care providers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NEAL (for himself, Mr. BRADY, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. HOLDING, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ESTES, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. BEYER, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. EVANS, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. NUNES, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. REED, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. MARCHANT, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. SMITH of Missouri):

H.R. 5826. A bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and title XI of the Social Security Act to prevent certain cases of out-of-network surprise medical bills, strengthen health care consumer pro-

tections, and improve health care information transparency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Education and Labor, and Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. LESKO (for herself, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. KATKO, and Mr. VAN DREW):

H.R. 5827. A bill to exempt certain travelers from certain requirements of the REAL ID Act of 2005 for purposes of boarding a federally regulated commercial aircraft, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. LESKO (for herself, Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico, and Mrs. HARTZLER):

H.R. 5828. A bill to support remediation of illicit cross-border tunnels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. WALTZ (for himself, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. PANETTA, and Mr. BACON):

H.R. 5829. A bill to require in-State tuition for certain Americorps volunteers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. CLARKE of New York (for herself, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. GALLAGHER, and Mr. BANKS):

H.R. 5830. A bill to protect American workers and enterprises from Chinese and other foreign efforts to extraterritorially censor free speech and inhibit lawful advocacy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. FOXX of North Carolina (for herself, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. BANKS, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. GUEST, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. FLORES, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. CLINE, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. OLSON, Mr. NORMAN, and Mr. WATKINS):

H.R. 5831. A bill to restrict the availability of Federal funds to organizations associated with the abortion industry; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KATKO (for himself, Mr. BRINDISI, and Mr. UPTON):

H.R. 5832. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Army and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to issue regulations and submit a report to Congress on cost-benefit ratios, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. LATTA:

H.R. 5833. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to permit the use of certain psychological evaluation via telehealth for Medicare coverage of neurostimulation

services for the treatment of chronic pain; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 5834. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to require the disclosure of notifications of intent to operate under section 501(c)(4); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. O'HALLERAN (for himself and Mr. STEWART):

H.R. 5835. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to exempt certain employees engaged in outdoor recreational outfitting or guiding services from minimum wage and maximum hours requirements; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. WAGNER:

H.R. 5836. A bill to direct the Attorney General to prioritize the investigation and prosecution of Federal firearms offenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. WAGNER (for herself and Mr. JEFFRIES):

H.R. 5837. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit treatment of child care payments as elective deferrals for purposes of employer matching contributions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. WILSON of Florida:

H.R. 5838. A bill to amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 and title 5, United States Code, to allow employees to take, as additional leave, parental involvement leave to participate in or attend their children's and grandchildren's educational and extracurricular activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Reform, and House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. YOUNG (for himself and Mr. CASE):

H.R. 5839. A bill to amend title 54, United States Code, to authorize the provision of technical assistance under the Preserve America Program and to direct the Secretary of the Interior to enter into partnerships with communities adjacent to units of the National Park System to leverage local cultural heritage tourism assets; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. RASKIN:

H. Res. 842. A resolution requiring an affirmative vote of a majority of the Members present and voting, a quorum being present, on final passage of House Joint Resolution 79; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WITTMAN (for himself, Mr. WESTERMAN, and Mr. PAPPAS):

H. Res. 843. A resolution recognizing the 50th anniversary of the American Traffic Safety Services Association, the international organization for the roadway safety infrastructure industry, celebrating its milestones and achievements, and its efforts on saving lives and reducing injuries on United States roadways; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers

granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. PANETTA:

H.R. 5821.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 5822.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. RICHMOND:

H.R. 5823.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8

By Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico:

H.R. 5824.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. NEAL:

H.R. 5825.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 7 of Article 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. NEAL:

H.R. 5826.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 7 of Article 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. LESKO:

H.R. 5827.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18—To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mrs. LESKO:

H.R. 5828.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18—To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. WALTZ:

H.R. 5829.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States of America

By Ms. CLARKE of New York:

H.R. 5830

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. FOXX of North Carolina:

H.R. 5831.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. KATKO:

H.R. 5832.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

By Mr. LATTA:

H.R. 5833.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 5834.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. O'HALLERAN:

H.R. 5835.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

-Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mrs. WAGNER:

H.R. 5836.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Mrs. WAGNER:

H.R. 5837.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Ms. WILSON of Florida:

H.R. 5838.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. YOUNG:

H.R. 5839.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, the Necessary and Proper Clause

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 618: Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia.

H.R. 763: Ms. SCANLON.

H.R. 906: Mr. POSTER, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. TURNER, and Mr. WATKINS.

H.R. 991: Mr. BEYER.

H.R. 1049: Ms. TITUS, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. SHIMKUS, and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 1062: Mr. CRENSHAW.

H.R. 1133: Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 1228: Mrs. MCBATH.

H.R. 1255: Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 1266: Mr. TRONE and Mr. TED LIEU of California.

H.R. 1349: Mrs. WALORSKI and Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1367: Mr. TED LIEU of California.

H.R. 1400: Mr. ROUDA.

H.R. 1407: Mr. HIMES and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 1434: Mr. SMUCKER and Mr. PENCE.

H.R. 1592: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1597: Ms. ESCOBAR, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. ZELDIN.

H.R. 1682: Mr. DELGADO.

H.R. 1695: Ms. PRESSLEY.

H.R. 1715: Mr. HIGGINS of New York.

H.R. 1733: Mr. LUJÁN.

H.R. 1737: Ms. HAALAND.

H.R. 1749: Mr. SWALLOW of California.

H.R. 1802: Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 1869: Ms. BARRAGÁN and Mr. GALLEGU.

H.R. 1944: Mr. ROSE of New York.

H.R. 2031: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.

H.R. 2155: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 2164: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.

H.R. 2168: Mrs. WAGNER.

H.R. 2191: Mr. BUCK and Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 2218: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 2219: Mr. BERA.

H.R. 2261: Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 2404: Ms. NORTON and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 2420: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois and Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.

H.R. 2478: Ms. UNDERWOOD.

H.R. 2482: Ms. UNDERWOOD and Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 2491: Mr. LEWIS.

H.R. 2662: Mr. RUSH, Ms. ESHOO, Mrs. BEATTY, and Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 2711: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN and Ms. MCCOLLUM.

H.R. 2772: Ms. STEVENS.

H.R. 2775: Mr. SUOZZI.

H.R. 2818: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 2850: Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H.R. 2867: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ and Mr. SARBANES.

H.R. 2891: Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 2912: Mr. CLEAVER and Ms. DELAURO.

H.R. 2931: Mr. BEYER.

H.R. 3000: Mr. LAMBORN.

H.R. 3107: Mr. COLE and Ms. PORTER.

H.R. 3119: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 3293: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 3332: Mr. SCHNEIDER.

H.R. 3334: Mr. COX of California.

H.R. 3425: Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.

H.R. 3582: Mr. BEYER.

H.R. 3711: Mr. HASTINGS and Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 3749: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.

H.R. 3760: Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 3799: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 3801: Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 3814: Mr. BYRNE.

H.R. 3964: Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia.

H.R. 4069: Mr. CLINE and Mrs. LESKO.

H.R. 4100: Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina.

H.R. 4249: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 4326: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. DEAN, and Mrs. LURIA.

H.R. 4364: Mr. KENNEDY.

H.R. 4397: Mr. DELGADO.

H.R. 4482: Mr. HAGEDORN.

H.R. 4483: Mr. NORMAN.

H.R. 4540: Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. DELGADO, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. GALLEGU, Mr. NEGUSE, and Mrs. MCBATH.

H.R. 4623: Mr. HIMES.

H.R. 4674: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.

H.R. 4687: Mr. HARDER of California and Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.

H.R. 4697: Ms. SPEIER, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. RUSH, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. CISNEROS, and Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.

H.R. 4708: Ms. SPEIER, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. CISNEROS, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 4709: Ms. SPEIER, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. CISNEROS, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 4766: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 4800: Mr. SHIMKUS and Mr. ALLEN.

H.R. 4817: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.

H.R. 4821: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.

H.R. 4864: Mr. WALTZ.

H.R. 4897: Mr. BRINDISI.

H.R. 4914: Mrs. AXNE.

H.R. 4928: Mr. GALLEGU.

H.R. 4945: Mr. DELGADO, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.

H.R. 4974: Ms. BARRAGÁN and Ms. CLARKE of New York.

H.R. 5036: Ms. GARCIA of Texas and Mr. LAWSON of Florida.

H.R. 5044: Mr. STAUBER.
 H.R. 5050: Mr. CLAY.
 H.R. 5052: Mr. PHILLIPS and Mr. SWALWELL of California.
 H.R. 5200: Mrs. AXNE.
 H.R. 5306: Mr. KIND.
 H.R. 5309: Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
 H.R. 5311: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.
 H.R. 5350: Mr. TRONE, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, and Ms. TLAIB.
 H.R. 5383: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
 H.R. 5434: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, and Ms. STEVENS.
 H.R. 5443: Mr. TONKO and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.R. 5485: Mr. DEFazio.
 H.R. 5491: Mr. TURNER.
 H.R. 5522: Mr. PHILLIPS.
 H.R. 5523: Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.
 H.R. 5534: Mrs. BUSTOS, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. MEEKS.
 H.R. 5544: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. BACON, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, and Mr. WOODALL.
 H.R. 5546: Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. BACON, Ms. DEAN, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. RICHMOND, and Mr. CICILLINE.
 H.R. 5549: Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. THOMPSON of California, and Mr. COSTA.
 H.R. 5554: Mr. LOWENTHAL and Mr. POCAN.
 H.R. 5569: Mrs. TRAHAN.
 H.R. 5571: Mr. ROUZER.
 H.R. 5581: Mr. POCAN and Ms. ESCOBAR.

H.R. 5598: Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, and Mr. DEFazio.
 H.R. 5628: Mr. DUNN.
 H.R. 5642: Mr. SIRES.
 H.R. 5659: Mr. CUELLAR.
 H.R. 5697: Mr. SWALWELL of California.
 H.R. 5702: Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina and Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia.
 H.R. 5703: Mr. MOULTON and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
 H.R. 5707: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana and Mr. JOYCE of Ohio.
 H.R. 5711: Mr. TAKANO, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. KHANNA, and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
 H.R. 5763: Mr. VAN DREW.
 H.R. 5765: Ms. DELBENE and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
 H.R. 5769: Mr. WATKINS, Mr. STEUBE, and Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia.
 H.R. 5770: Ms. TLAIB and Mr. POCAN.
 H.R. 5793: Mr. STEUBE and Mr. CUELLAR.
 H.R. 5814: Ms. NORTON.
 H. Res. 134: Mr. STEUBE.
 H. Res. 374: Mr. GAETZ.
 H. Res. 531: Mr. RASKIN.
 H. Res. 672: Mr. VELA.
 H. Res. 701: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.
 H. Res. 735: Mr. NADLER.
 H. Res. 747: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
 H. Res. 775: Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. FUDGE, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. LAMB, and Mr. PALAZZO.

H. Res. 797: Mr. THOMPSON of California and Ms. JUDY CHU of California.
 H. Res. 810: Mr. McCAUL and Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania.
 H. Res. 822: Ms. JAYAPAL and Mr. TAKANO.
 H. Res. 836: Mr. GOHMERT.
 H. Res. 841: Mr. PHILLIPS.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

The amendment to be offered by Representative DIANA DEGETTE or a designee to H.R. 2546, the Protecting America's Wilderness Act, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 51: Mr. VAN DREW.